

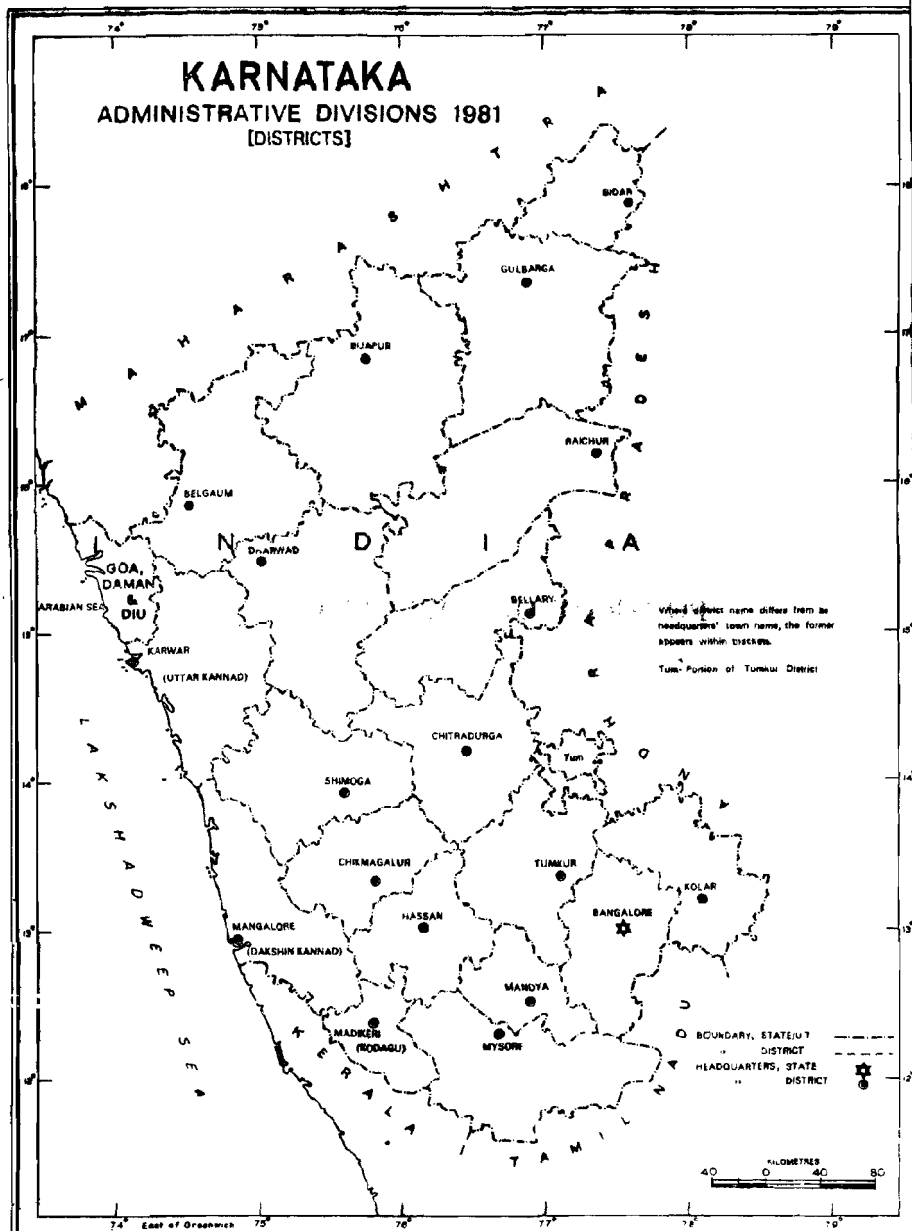
CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

PORTRAIT
OF
POPULATION

KARNATAKA

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PORTRAIT OF POPULATION

MAHARAJA's PALACE, MYSORE

(*Motif on the cover*)

The most attractive monument which strikes the visitor to Mysore is the Mysore palace, completed in 1911 on the foundations of the old palace, destroyed by fire in 1897. It was designed by Henry Irwin, the architect of the viceregal lodge at Shimla, and is said to be modelled on the Vijayanagara Palace at Chandragiri in layout. It cost Rs. 41.47 lakhs then. The exterior of the palace is having Indo-Sarcenic features with a series of domes and arches. The building is 245 feet in length and 156 feet in breadth. The gold-plated dome at the centre is about 145 feet from the ground. This three-storeyed structure has beautifully designed square towers at various cardinal points covered by domes, some of them of ochre colour. Many varieties of stone like granite, gneiss and trap, of dark grey and ochre colour have been used and craftsmen from Jaipur and Agra and also local workers were engaged. The frontage, as one approaches the building has one porch meant for housing carriages. From here, a passage leads to an open quadrangle at the centre. The frontal open space which is wide and the open quadrangle in the middle of the building provide natural air-conditioning arrangements to keep the various parts of the building cool, as free flow of breeze is contemplated. Domes, parapets, balconies, verandahs, minarets, cupolas and arches combine harmoniously to make the building a veritable creation of art of lasting beauty. To the south part of the building is the marriage pavillion or the *Kalyanamantapa* with a central octagonal gabled roof, covered by stained glasses. Tall slender cast iron pillars are arranged in groups of three at the corners of the central octagone. These iron pillars were got wrought at Glasgow in Scotland. The stain glasses in beautiful geometrical patterns with peacock *motif* dominating in the ceiling were creations of local artists under the guidance of foreign experts commissioned by Walter Macfarlane and Co. of Glasgow, who had designed and completed it. The flooring of this magnificent *Kalyanamantapa* has artistic geometrical patterns created by using glittering glazed tiles imported from England. The building has gorgeous chandeliers of Czechoslovakian make. The *Kalyanamantapa* is the marriage hall where marriage of members of the royal family were consecrated. 'On the one side of the hall is the *gombe totti*, literally, meaning hall for dolls'. On the one end of this corridor is displayed the wooden model of the old palace, and after this are various marble statues of foreign origin, which were presentations to the members of the royal family by the visiting foreign dignitaries. Next are some of the statues and images which are

creations of local artists. The various *birudu bavalis* or insignia of royalty taken in front of royal processions are displayed next. There are also fine images of Chamundi, Krishna and Ganapati soon after. The golden *howdah*, a veritable piece of art with fine engravings, is on display here. This is used in Dasara procession, and weighs 80 kg. A passage behind the *gombe totti*, leads to the long art gallery, a row of mural paintings surrounding the *Kalyanamantapa*. There are 26 paintings in all, depicting mostly scenes of the Dasara procession, done with the help of actual photographs taken during the procession. They were painted by the local artists of Mysore during the 1930s and 1940s and the painters were S. Shankara Raju, K. Keshaviah, S. N. Swamy, Y. Subhramanya Raju, S. R. Iyengar and Y. Nagaraju. In a room on the same floor is the armoury, in which traditional arms like *vyaghra nakha*, *vajramushti*, swords used by Haider, Tipu, Kanthirava Narasaraaja I (a belt-like one), javelins, discs and other weapons are preserved. The ceiling of the room has wonderful wood work on teak done by Gudigars from Shimoga district. The royal throne with captivating art work on its gold plates is displayed during the Dasara festival, is also preserved in the palace. On the second floor is the Diwan-i-Am Durbar Hall 155 feet long and 42 feet broad. The painting of eight manifestations of Shakti are displayed here, being works of Sthapathy Siddalinga Swamy. 'Sita Swayamvara', an original painting of Raja Ravi Varma can also be seen. The ceiling of the hall has wonderful stucco decorations which are gorgeously painted. The hall has colonnades of thick pier-like pillars, each formed by combining tall bottle-shaped columns, tastefully painted. On the same floor to the south is the Amba Vilas, the Diwan-e-Khas which has beautiful doors at the entrance with inlay work. The central hall of this columned hall has stained glass ceiling, supported by metallic bow-shaped beams and bars. The floor has *pietra dura* work done by artists from Agra by using semi-precious stones for inlay. The pillars, walls and ceiling have artistic stucco decorations and have been tastefully painted by K. Venkatappa, using gold, blue and red colours, blended harmoniously. The whole palace and many other buildings around it including temples are surrounded by a fort with tall granite stone walls. The fort was built again after 1799. All these buildings and the artistic gateways are lit with electric bulbs in tune with their contours, and the illuminated palace at night is a magnificent sight. The frontal Jayamartanda Gate is a fine well-designed structure. There is a wide open space from this gate till the palace.

—Extract from Mysore District Gazetteer

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FOREWORD

The Indian Census is now more than hundred years of age. Synchronous decennial Censuses have been taken in an unbroken sequence since 1871.

Each Census has been yielding vast quantities of data concerning the various facets of the life of the people. It is only natural that over the decades the sweep as well as the depth of the information yielded by the Census have gone on increasing. Of course, no exercise of this type and magnitude, can yield all that one may desire to know in all areas of enquiry. Within this limitation, however, the data thrown up by the Census constitutes, verily, a mine of information which enters into plans and programmes, debates and writings, affecting almost all walks of the life of the common Indian.

And yet, for the common reader, this information and the large number of publications carrying it, remains, by and large, a distant, uninteresting, even intimidating, corpus.

At the time of the 1971 Census was, therefore, conceived the idea of bringing the essential Census information together in handy and readable volumes with such lay and average readers and students in view. This 1981 Census series of State/UT-wise "Portrait of Population" follows up the similar 1971 Census series.

It will be realized that it is not easy to convert dry facts and statistics into flowing narration. Very few indeed can be gifted with the talent of a Jawaharlal Nehru or a C. Rajagopalachari or a Hendrik van

(ii)

Loon or a Minoo Masani for writing about history or mythology or economics in an absorbing, story-telling style. It has also to be appreciated that my colleagues have undertaken this work in the midst of a very mundane and busy office routine.

I thank them and all those who have collaborated with them in this project and hope that these volumes will serve their intended purpose. The credit for getting the 1981 Census conducted and for getting all the data garnered and put through the initial processing in the first instance goes, of course, to my illustrious predecessor, Shri P. Padmanabha and the very able hand of Directors of Census Operations for that Census.

NEW DELHI
July 4, 1988

VIJAY S. VERMA,
Registrar General, India

PREFACE

One of the novel features of the Census Publications is the attempt to bring out the present volume to cater to the growing need for the basic data collected during 1981 Census. Indian Census is a mine of informations. But the general readers including students hardly derive any benefit from the forbiddingly voluminous census reports and tables. It is with a view to catering for this group of readers that this little volume 'A Portrait of Population' has been prepared. It has been written in a simple and non-technical language.

It was late Shri A. Chandra Sekhar, former Registrar General & Census Commissioner of 1971 Census who first gave an idea of bringing out 'Portrait of Population' for each State/Union Territory at the time of 1971 Census. Encouraged by the response of general readers to that publication it has been desired by Shri V. S. Verma, Registrar General, India to revive this publication at the 1981 Census also.

The Director of Census Operations, Shri B. K. Das under whose guidance the entire operations were carried out deserves all credit for the success of the operations. But he had to leave the Organisation for taking up important assignment before the volume in question could be made ready for the press. I must record my deepest sense of gratitude to Shri P. Padmanabha, Ex. Registrar General, India and Shri V. S. Verma, Registrar General, India for their valuable guidance and sincere help to us at every stage to bring out this publication in time. I also thank the officers and staff of the Data Processing Division, Census Division and Printing Division of the Office of the Registrar General, India associated with this task. The

Processing of the data was undertaken by the Data Processing Division of the Registrar General's Office under the able guidance of S/Shri A. Sen Gupta, Joint Director (Data Processing), K.R. Unni, Joint Director (Programming) with the help of their staff.

I thank Shri N. Rama Rao, Assistant Registrar General (C & T) and his colleagues S/Shri R. P. Tomar and V. P. Rustogi, Deputy Directors and A. K. N. Memon, Research Officer who have taken great pains to go through the draft and suggested various changes in the write-up.

I am also grateful to my office colleagues who have laboured hard to bring out this publication particularly Shri K. R. Narayana, Assistant Director who have done their best to prepare the write-up. The tables and statements contained in this publication were prepared by Smt. Sree Leela Devi, Statistical Assistant, Sri A. Kannappa, Smt. M. N. Ratna, Smt. B. L. Saraladevi, Computers, and Sri A. S. Divakar and Sri K. Raja Ram Pai, Assistant Compilers under the guidance of Shri V. Thippa Setty, Investigator. The charts, diagrams, maps, etc., were prepared by Dr. R. K. Sharma, Senior Geographer and his colleagues. The brunt of typing the manuscript and the tables fell on the shoulders of S/Shri T. S. Raju, Office Superintendent, and Shri B. C. Das, Hindi Translator. I express my deep sense of gratitude to all of them and to many others in my office who gave me sustained co-operation in this venture.

B. S. NARASIMHA MURTHY

*Joint Director of Census
Operations, Karnataka*

Place : Bangalore

Date : 27-10-1988.

FIGURES AT A GLANCE
(1981 CENSUS)

		INDIA	KARNA- TAKA
1.	Population Total	685,184,692	37,135,714
	Rural	525,457,335	26,406,108
	Urban	159,727,357	10,729,606
2.	Decennial Growth rate (1971-81) (in percent)	25.00	26.75
3.	Density of Population per Sq. Km. .	216	194
4.	Sex Ratio (Number of females per 1,000 males)	934	963
5.	Literacy Rate (in percent) Total	36.23	38.46
	Rural	29.65	31.05
	Urban	57.40	56.71
6.	Number of Towns	4029	281
7.	Proportion of Urban population to total population (in percent)	23.31	38.89
8.	Number of occupied Residential Houses	113,735,542	6,263,687
9.	Number of Households	119,772,545	6,402,107
10.	Broad Age Composition Age group (percentage to total population) Total	100.00	100.00
	0—14	39.54	39.53
	15—19	9.63	9.94
	20—24	8.61	8.83
	25—29	7.63	7.83
	30—39	12.23	11.94
	40—49	9.54	9.19
	50—59	6.29	6.02
	60+	6.49	6.62
	Age not stated	0.04	0.10

(vi)

11.	Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Population (percentage to total population)	S.C.	15.75	15.07
		S.T.	7.76	4.91
12.	Religion (percentage to total population)	Hindus	82.63	85.77
		Muslims	11.36	11.21
		Christians	2.43	2.08
		Sikhs	1.96	0.02
		Buddhists	0.71	0.11
		Jains	0.48	0.77
		Other reli- gions and persuasions	0.42	0.04
		Religion not stated	0.01	N
13.	Languages mainly spoken in the Household		Percentage to total household population	Percentage to total household population
	Assamese		0.01	N
	Bengali		7.79	0.03
	Gujarati		5.02	0.10
	Hindi		39.94	1.78
	Kannada		4.06	65.69
	Kashmiri		0.48	N
	Malayalam		3.92	1.60
	Marathi		7.50	3.78
	Oriya		3.46	0.01
	Punjabi		2.81	0.03
	Sanskrit		N	N
	Sindhi		0.29	0.03
	Tamil		6.76	3.76
	Telugu		8.20	8.13
	Urdu		5.34	9.53
	Other Languages		4.42	5.53

(vii)

14.	Percentage of Main Workers to total popula- tion	Persons Males Females	33.45 51.62 13.99	36.76 53.90 18.95
15.	Distribution of population by Main Workers classified by Main Activity, Margi- nal Workers and Non- Workers (in per cent)	Cultivators (I) Agricultural Labourers (II)	13.91 8.34	14.06 9.84
	Household Industry :			
	Manufacturing, Processing Servicing and Repairs (V(a))		1.16	1.51
	Other Workers :			
	(III, IV, V(B) and VI to IX)		10.04	11.35
	Marginal Workers		3.32	3.48
	Non-Workers.		63.23	59.76

NOTES: Figures shown against Sl. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 includes projected population of Assam State, since the 1981 Census was not conducted in that State owing to disturbed conditions prevailing in that State then Figures shown against other items excludes Assam State. Density figures in Item No. 3 has been worked out on comparable data. Broad age-composition figures are based on 5 percent Sample Data.

N—Negligible.

CONTENTS

	Page No.
Chapter I—Introduction	1-9
Chapter II—How many are we?	10-32
Chapter III—Village dwellers and town Dwellers	33-46
Chapter IV—How many amongst us are men and How many are women, are we balanced? Is the population young or old	47-60
Chapter V—How many of us can Read and Write?	61-68
Chapter VI—Languages Spoken	69-71
Chapter VII—The Religions we follow	72-84
Chapter VIII—Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	85-91
Chapter IX—Our Occupation	92-111
Chapter X—Fertility	112-119
Chapter XI—Migration	120-128
Chapter XII—Summing up	129-130
APPENDIX — List of Towns in Karnataka State— 1981 Census	131-141

TABLES

2.1	Population and Area of States and Union Territories, 1981	11-12
2.1(a)	States/Union Territories arranged in descending order of population/area	12-13
2.2	Distribution of population among the districts in Karnataka State	14-15
2.3	Percentage distribution of population by Natural Divisions	16
2.4	Density of population in States/Union Territories (arranged in descending order of density)	17-18
2.5	Density of population in the districts	19
2.6	Districts classified by density ranges	20
2.7	Number of houses, Households and Number of persons for Household in the District	21-22
2.8	Population estimates of the World	24
2.9	Population of India, 1901 to 1981	25

	Page No
2.10 Population of Karnataka, 1901 to 1981	27
2.11 Variation in Population since 1951 in the districts	28-30
3.1 Proportion (in percent) of Urban Population in the State	35
3.2 Number of villages in the Districts	37
3.3 Weighted Average population of a village in the State/ District	39
3.4 Distribution of Towns by size class	41
3.5 Urban Population in Karnataka State 1901—1981	42
3.6 Population of Cities in 1971 and 1981	43
3.8 Standard Urban Areas and their Rural and Urban components	46
4.1 Sex-ratios in the States and Union Territories, 1981	48-49
4.2 Sex-ratios in the Districts	50
4.3 Sex-ratios in the Rural - Urban areas of the Districts	51-52
4.4 Distribution of Population by Age-group	54
4.5 Proportion of Population in the various age-groups	56-57
4.6 Proportion of Population in the various age-groups (in percent) INDIA & KARNATAKA	58-59
5.1 General Literacy Rates in India, States and Union Territories, 1981	62-63
5.2 Effective Literacy Rates in the Districts	64-65
5.3 Effective Literacy Rates in the Rural and Urban areas	66
5.4 Effective Literacy Rates in 1971 and 1981 in the Districts and the rates of growth of literacy between 1971 and 1981	67-68
6 Pt.A. Scheduled Languages in descending order of speaker strength	69
6 Pt.B Speakers of Households population by Languages mainly spoken in the household	70
7.1 Distribution of population of India by major Religions	72-73
7.1(a) Distribution of each major Religion among the States/ Union Territories in India, 1981	74-75
7.1(b) Distribution of each major Religion among State/Districts in Karnataka, 1981	76-77

	Page No.
7.2 Distribution of population of Karnataka by major Religions	78
7.3 Distribution of population by major Religions in the Districts	79-80
7.4 Distribution between Rural and Urban areas of major Religions	81
7.5 Distribution of major Religions in Cities	82-83
7.6 Proportion of Population by major Religions at selected Census years	84
8.1 Population of Scheduled Castes in the Districts and their distribution between the Rural and Urban areas	87
8.2 Population of Scheduled Tribes in the Districts and their distribution between the Rural and Urban areas	88-89
8.3 Literacy rates among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka	90-91
9.1 Distribution of workers by Sex and between Rural and Urban areas	95
9.1(a) Comparison of work participation rate—Karnataka	96
9.2 Proportion of workers in the total population and among males and females in the districts	97
9.3 Distribution of workers by Categories	98-101
9.4 Distribution of Main Workers among the categories in the Districts—Proportion (in percent) of main workers in categories	102-103
9.4(a) Distribution of Marginal workers among the categories in the Districts	104-105
9.5 Distribution of Main workers and Marginal workers between Rural and Urban areas	106
9.6 Proportion (in percent) of Main and Marginal workers in the Rural and Urban areas by category	107
9.7 Proportion (in percent) of population in Broad Age Groups who are Main and Marginal Workers	108-109
9.8 Distribution of Non-workers and Marginal workers by type of Activity	110
9.8(a) Marginal Workers by Broad Category Cross Classified by Main Activity	110-111
10.1 Age Specific Fertility Rate—Karnataka	113
10.2 Age Specific Marital Fertility Rate—Karnataka	114

		Page No.
10.2(a)	Mean and Median age at Marriage of currently married females by districts, 1981	117
10.3	Age Specific Fertility Rate—Hindus	119
10.4	Age Specific Fertility Rate—Muslims	119
10.5	Age Specific Fertility Rate—Christians	119
11.1	Distribution of population by place of birth	122-123
11.2	Distribution of persons born at place of Enumeration	124
11.3	Proportion of locally born persons in State and Districts	124-125
11.4	Movement of population between Rural and Urban areas of the State	127
11.5	Reasons for Migration	128

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Aim

By population we mean the total number of persons living. The above sentence would be incomplete, unless we mention the time (year) and the place to which the population is related. Quite often we hear that "one in every six persons in the world is an Indian". What we mean by this is if all the people in the world are made to stand in a line, randomly, it is true that very likely every 6th person turns out to be an Indian. In other words, it amounts to saying that India's share in the world's population is around 17 per cent. The population of India was put at 685 millions, out of which 37 millions belonged to Karnataka, as per 1981 Census.

Apart from knowing the numbers i.e., the total population, it would be interesting, at the same time very necessary to know, how many are males & females; how many are young and old; how many know how to read and/or write; how many work and how many depend on them; what are the different languages spoken by them; the religions they follow; whether they are physically handicapped or not and things like that. The answers to such questions help the nation in planning the welfare of its people by providing Education, Employment, Medical Care, Housing, etc. Thus it is of prime concern in providing Food, Shelter and Clothing to the people.

The Tools

To write a portrait one needs appropriate information. In order to write a population portrait, one must have an accurate and latest information on the population of the place concerned. It is the 'Census' which gives this authentic information.

But, what is a Census? By Census we mean, a systematic scientific way of collecting information about the people of a particular place for various characteristics such as Name, Sex, Age, place of Birth, place of last Residence, Marital Status, Educational level, Languages known, economically active or not, etc. Such characteristics are often known as 'Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics'. Quite often we hear people saying

Census is nothing but a mere counting of heads. Even more counting of heads is not an easy task. The problem becomes more and more difficult when instead of head count alone, one has to collect the Socio-Economic and Demographic particulars related to a person. In spite of all this, still, India, has been able to collect the information required by the Census from each individual within a short time, right from the first Census held in the year 1872, and once in ten years regularly from the Census held in the year 1881. The latest Census held was in the year 1981. The earliest mention of the counting of population can be traced in Kautilya's 'Arthashastra' where he writes about keeping an account of the number of soldiers, elephants, horses, etc., and also of revenue in the Kingdom.

In the early stages of Census history, mere count of numbers was necessary just for the purpose of inducting people into army or for taxation purposes. But as days passed on collective responsibilities started to be recognised and the government or the administration started recognising its duties to its citizens. Thus, planning became absolutely necessary. To plan for the various needs and necessities of the people, the information on various points was required. This led to the evolution of questionnaire from its primitive stage to its present stage. Still the evolution is not complete, as we do not know what next. This is something similar to Darwin's evolution theory, where the present stage is man and we do not know what next? 'Thus, for the present, it is sufficient to assume, that the Census provides the basic information that are most important in the planning for the progress of the country. We will see in the following paragraphs as to how this basic information is obtained. Before that, one would like to know, how a Census is taken.

How the Census is taken

In a vast country like ours, it is almost impossible to catch every person on the same day throughout India and collect information about that person. However, such a thing would have been possible, if the entire country was literate, as each household could have filled the slip as on a fixed day and returned it to the government. Unfortunately, in our country a majority of the people cannot read and write. Then where is the question of their filling up the slip? So, a person who can discharge the responsibilities assigned to him in a most efficient way will be appointed as an enumerator for every 700 persons in the country. Even then, the task of counting on a single day is not far from difficulty. Hence, the work is evenly spread over a period of twenty days, so that the person filling up the slip, nor the person

answering to the questions of the enumerator, feel bored or tired. But, then, there will have been many changes after the filling up of the slips over a period of twenty days. So one has to quickly revise these slips in the course of three days, and bring up the information so as to refer to a particular point of time on a particular day. India has chosen the Sunrise of 1st March as the reference time and date in a Census year and the Census figures refer to as on the Sunrise of 1st March of the Census year. Thus in the Census year 1981, the Census figures published refer to as on the Sunrise of 1st March, 1981. Thus the country's population is 685,184,692 and Karnataka's population is 37,135,714 persons as on the Sunrise of 1st March 1981. For such an operation a Census Calendar is necessary. Thus, the main operation of filling up of slips was conducted between 10th February, 1981 to 28th February, 1981 (both days inclusive). Revisional Round from 1st March 1981 to 5th March 1981, counting of the houseless population on the night of the 28th February, 1981. The counting of the houseless population has been purposely fixed to one night, because, on this one night all over the country, these people will be caught wherever they are found and are enumerated then and there itself so that no duplication takes place.

In order to enumerate people we have two concepts known as, De-jure and De-facto. By 'De-jure' we mean by virtue of a person residing in a particular place and by 'De-facto' we mean by virtue of the fact that a person is there. In India, we have adopted an extended 'De-facto' method of Census counting.

It was already told that an enumerator would be assigned a duty of filling up of 700 slips. But, how to assign 700 people to the Enumerator? As you all know that as a country is divided into various States/Union Territories, so also a State is divided into many Districts/Taluks. Similarly, there are many towns and Corporations. Each have a definite jurisdiction for its administration. Each of these administrative area is divided into such convenient portions known as blocks in such a way, that no two blocks overlap each other. Each enumerator is assigned one block.

Census is a three phased project, viz.:—(1) Houselisting; (2) Census Enumeration and (3) Post Enumeration Check. Prior to census count, a year before, all the houses and buildings are listed, otherwise, it would be difficult to break them into small blocks to be assigned to each enumerator. In the second phase i.e., The Census Enumeration, the enumerator goes around his block from 10th February to 28th February to fill up the individual slips. It is most important to remember that while

filling-up the 'Individual Slips' one should not 'slip the Individuals'. The Individual Slip consists of a number of questions. Further, in the 1981 Census, the slip was divided into two types—Universal and Sample. While Universal slip was applicable to all the individuals, the sample slip was to be canvassed only in special areas known as sample blocks. The Individual slip both Universal and Sample are produced alongside.

It is not possible to execute such a gigantic job without the co-operation of each and everyone in the country. By providing correct information, each person will be contributing his mite in the betterment of the country. You might be surprised to know that 68,382 enumerators and 13,488 supervisors, all government servants, were involved in this huge task. You might also be surprised to know that ship load of paper is required to print these individual slips in 14 different Indian languages and that almost all the Government presses are pressed to print them day and night. It may also be noted, that if an election is declared void or in the event of elected representative resigning or dying, a re-election can be held. But, with census, no such a thing can happen, Census once taken is taken. There can be no "re-census" on any count.

The Census Records

As mentioned earlier, information on a number of questions in the individual slip is collected. But, we cannot keep it like that, as in no way helps to get an idea at the Village/Town/City/Taluk/District/State/Country level. So we have to consolidate such information which are on the 37 million slips into a neat form where one can grasp the features very quickly. While filling the individual slips itself is a tough problem, the tabulation is by itself an another problem.

By doing certain basic tabulations manually in very short time, the data on individual slips are then fed on to fast Computers. This time a large scale computerisation took place in order to bring out the reports very early to the people. The tables are grouped under various heads and are published in the form of reports which has been produced alongside. These reports are very useful to Planners, Economists, Social Scientists, Demographers, and even to common man. The special reports on Socio-Economic Studies such as village/town studies, craft studies, ethnographic studies, etc., are invaluable. The District Census Handbooks give a lot of valuable information for each district.

Location Code

() St. No. of Household []

1 Name	8 Religion
2 Relationship to head	9 Whether S.C. (1) or S.T. (2)
3 Male (1)/Female (2)	10 Name of caste/tribe
4 Age	11 Literate (1)/Illiterate (2)
5 Marital status	12 Educational attainment
6 Mother tongue	13 Attending school/college, Yes(1)/No(2)
7 Two other languages known	

14A Worked any time at all last year? ^{Yes} No (H/ST/D/RI/B/O)

14B If yes in 14A, did you work for major part of last year? Yes (1)/No (2)

15A Main activity last year? ^{Yes in 14B (C/AL/HHI/OW)} No in 14B (H/ST/D/RI/B/O)

If HHI/OW in 15A

(i) Name of establishment

(ii) Description of work

(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service

(iv) Class of worker

14B Yes—Any other work any time last year? Yes (C/AL/HHI/OW)/No
15B 14B No—Work done any time last year? (C/AL/HHI/OW)

If HHI/OW in 15B

(i) Name of establishment

(ii) Description of work

(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service

(iv) Class of worker

16 If No in 14A or 14B seeking/available for work? Yes (1)/No (2)

1 Birth place

- (a) Place of birth _____
- (b) Rural (1)/Urban (2) _____
- (c) District _____
- (d) State/Country _____

2 Last residence

- (a) Place of last residence _____
- (b) Rural (1)/Urban (2) _____
- (c) District _____
- (d) State/Country _____

**3 Reasons for migration from place
of last residence (Code)*****4 Duration of residence at the village or
town of enumeration****5 For all ever-married women only**

- (a) Age at marriage _____
- (b) Number of children surviving at present

Male ☐ Female ☐ Total ☐

(c) Number of children ever born alive

Male ☐ Female ☐ Total ☐

6 For currently married women only

Any child born alive during
last one year _____

*Employment (1) Education (2) Family moved (3) Marriage (4) others (5)

It would be very difficult for anybody to look into each one of these reports or even to purchase all these volumes if he wishes so. It is precisely this which has motivated the outcome of this 'Portrait of Population', which gives us a glimpse on the various aspects to be described in the succeeding chapters and to induce the interested reader to refer to the original reports in case he desires so.

PUBLICATION PLAN

The 1981 Census Tables will be published as 32 separate series of volumes for All-India and for each State and Union Territories.

The publication series is as follows :

Series

No.

1. INDIA :

States:

2. Andhra Pradesh
3. Assam
4. Bihar
5. Gujarat
6. Haryana
7. Himachal Pradesh
8. Jammu & Kashmir
9. Karnataka
10. Kerala
11. Madhya Pradesh
12. Maharashtra
13. Manipur
14. Meghalaya
15. Nagaland
16. Orissa
17. Punjab
18. Rajasthan

19. Sikkim

20. Tamil Nadu

21. Tripura

22. Uttar Pradesh

23. West Bengal

Union Territories :

24. Andaman & Nicobar Islands
25. Arunachal Pradesh
26. Chandigarh
27. Dadra & Nagar Haveli
28. Delhi
29. Goa, Daman & Diu
30. Lakshadweep
31. Mizoram
32. Pondicherry

In each of these series (for All-India and each State/Union Territory) the different series of tables (A Series—General Population Tables. B Series—General Economic Tables etc.) will be brought out as different parts. Apart from these, District Census Handbooks will be published for each district in the country. These will contain the census tables for the district, the Village and Town Primary Census Abstract and the Village and Town Directories. The latter comprise compilation of statistics, external to the census relating to the villages and towns, which in conjunction with census data will be very useful to data users.

For All-India and for each State and Union Territory the census tabulations and reports will be published according to the following plan :

Part No. and subject covered	Sub-part No. if any, and the topics covered
1	2
Part I—Administration Report (for official use only).	Part IA—Administration Report—Enumeration. Part IB—Administration Report—Tabulation
Part II—General Population Tables.	Part IIA—General Population Tables—A Series. Part IIB—Primary Census Abstract.
Part III—General Economic Tables.	Part III A-B—Series Tables of first priority covering population by economic activity industrial category of main workers, marginal workers, and their cross-classification by age, literacy, educational level, sex, and non-workers and marginal workers by type of activity, seeking/available for work and their cross-classification by age, literacy, educational level and sex. Part III B-B—Series Tables of second priority covering industrial classification of main workers and marginal workers, occupational classification and class of worker of main workers and main activity and seeking/available for work of marginal workers and non-workers and their cross-classification by age, sex and educational level.
Part IV—Social and Cultural Tables.	Part IV A-C—Series Tables of first priority covering age, sex, and marital status composition of the population, single year age returns, educational level and school attendance. Part IV B-C—Series Tables of second priority covering mother tongue bilingualism and religion of population and household composition.
Part V—Migration Tables.	Part V A-D—Series Tables of first priority covering distribution of population by place of birth, migrants by place of last residence, by duration of residence and reason for migration and economic activity of migrants reporting 'Employment' as reason and their cross-classification by age and literacy

Part No. and subject covered	Sub-part No. if any, and the topics covered
1	2
Part VI—Fertility Tables	Part V B-D—Series Tables of second priority covering migration for 'Employment' to urban areas from rural and urban and within State and outside State origins, their composition by age, sex and educational level and seeking/available for work and duration of last residence. Part VI A-F—Series Tables of first priority. This part will cover the age at marriage pattern, current fertility and cumulated fertility for ever married and currently married women by present age and duration of marriage at State and district levels. At State level the further cross-classification by the socio-economic factors, religion, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, educational level and occupation will be covered. Part VI B-F—Series Tables of second priority covering the surveying children of currently married women by present age and duration of marriage, religion etc., and also current fertility by duration of marriage at district level.
Part VII—Tables on Houses and Disabled Population	H—Series Tables covering census houses and their uses and the disabled population by type of disability, with analytical notes.
Part VIII—Household Tables	Part VIII A-HH—Series Tables covering material of construction of houses occupied by House-holds, housing facilities available to house-holds, household size and number of couples living in households and households by number of main workers, seeking/available for work and literate members, cultivating and non-cultivating households by tenure of land for general and Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households, literacy among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and economic activity of members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes households. These tables will also cover the household population by religion of head of household and language mainly spoken in the household.

Part No. and subject covered	Sub-part No. if any, and the topics covered
1	2
	Part VIII B—This part will contain tables HH-17, HH-17 SC, and HH-17 ST on tenancy.
	Part VIII C—Report on Households. This will be an analytical report of the data presented in Parts VIII A and VIII B.
Part IX—Special Tables on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	The SC and ST Series of tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively covering industrial categories of main workers and marginal workers, type of activity of marginal workers and non-workers, seeking available for work among marginal workers and non-workers, age, sex, marital status, composition of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population and their educational level (for each Caste/Tribe separately). These tables also cover for Scheduled Tribes, their composition by religion, mother tongue and bilingualism.
Part X—Town Directory, Survey Reports on Towns and Villages.	Part X A—Town Directory. Part X B—Survey Reports on selected towns.
	Part X C—Survey Reports on selected villages.
Part XI	Ethnographic notes and special studies on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
Part XII—Census Atlas.	Union and State/Union Territory Census Atlases.
Part XIII—District Census Handbook	Part XIII-A—Village and Town Directory. Part XIII B-A—Series Tables—General Population Tables (Tehsil and Town levels) and Village and Town-wise Primary Census Abstract.

The following special papers are also planned and will be published as and when they are ready as 1981 Census papers:—

- (a) Special studies taken up by the Directors of Census Operations.

- (b) Special Areas Surveys.
- (c) Special Tables for Standard Areas.
- (d) Language Survey Reports.
- (e) Post Enumeration Check Report.
- (f) Age Tables.
- (g) Life Tables.
- (h) Reports on estimates of inter-censal birth and death rates using 1971-1981 Life Tables and age data.
- (i) Development of Vital Statistics in India.

Besides these special papers, some monographs based on 1981 Census data on subjects of topical interest to be prepared by scholars will be brought out as 1981 Census Monographs.

It is also proposed to carry out some special studies of 1981 Census data in collaboration with other organisations and the results of such studies will be published as occasional papers of the 1981 Census.

CHAPTER II

HOW MANY ARE WE?

The State and its location

Karnataka (formerly known as Mysore State) is situated in the Western part of the Deccan peninsula of the Indian Union and is stretched in between 11.5° to 19° North latitude, and 74° to 78° East longitudes. The state is bounded by Maharashtra on the north, and by Goa and the Arabian Sea on the West. It has common borders with Andhra Pradesh on the East and with Tamil Nadu and Kerala on the South.

Physiographically, the state may be divided into four regions. viz., :

1. The coastal Region: A narrow coastal Plain between the Western Ghats edge and the Arabian Sea.
2. The Malnad, the hilly country lying east of the Western Ghats edge.
3. The Northern trappeanless undulating plateau.
4. The Southern broad archaean undulating plateau.

Each of these regions has its own distinctive geomorphic evolution and characteristic physical features. For a beautiful description of these in great detail one may refer to the General Report—Part 1A Vol. 1 of 1971 Census or to the General Report—Part I (Chap. I to IX) of 1961 Census.

How are we distributed?

By how much are our numbers growing?

In Chapter I, we saw how a census is taken and how tough the job is. According to 1981 Census, there are 37,135,714 people in Karnataka. As Karnataka is a part of the country, it would be a matter of interest to know how many people are there in our neighbouring States, and what are our individual shares in the population of the country as a whole. Table 2.1 below presents these particulars.

TABLE 2.1

Population and Area of States and Union Territories, 1981

India States/Union Territories	Population		Area (Sq. Kms. (Provisional))	
	Total	Proportion to total population of country	Total	Proportion to total area of country
1	2	3	4	5
INDIA	687,134,692	100.00	3,287,263	100.00
1. Andhra Pradesh	53,549,075	7.82	275,068	8.37
2. Assam	19,396,843	2.90	78,438	2.39
3. Bihar	69,914,734	10.20	173,877	5.29
4. Gujarat	34,665,799	4.97	196,024	5.96
5. Haryana	12,922,618	1.89	44,212	1.34
6. Himachal Pradesh	4,280,818	0.62	55,673	1.69
7. Jammu & Kashmir	5,987,389	0.87	222,236	6.76
8. Karnataka	37,135,714	5.42	191,791	5.83
9. Kerala	24,453,680	3.71	38,863	1.18
10. Madhya Pradesh	52,178,844	7.62	443,446	13.49
11. Maharashtra	62,784,171	9.16	397,690	9.36
12. Manipur	1,420,953	0.21	22,327	0.68
13. Meghalaya	1,335,819	0.19	22,429	0.68
14. Nagaland	774,930	0.11	16,579	0.50
15. Orissa	26,370,271	3.85	155,707	4.74
16. Punjab	16,788,915	2.45	50,362	1.53
17. Rajasthan	34,261,862	5.00	342,239	10.41
18. Sikkim	316,385	0.05	7,096	0.22
19. Tamil Nadu	48,408,077	7.06	130,058	3.96
20. Tripura	2,053,058	0.30	10,486	0.32
21. Uttar Pradesh	110,862,013	16.18	294,411	8.96
22. West Bengal	54,530,647	7.97	88,752	2.70
Union Territories				
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	188,741	0.03	8,249	0.25
2. Arunachal Pradesh	631,839	0.09	83,743	2.55
3. Chandigarh	451,610	0.07	114	N

TABLE 2.1—*Concl'd*

	1	2	3	4	5
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli		103,676	0.02	491	0.01
5. Delhi		6,220,406	0.91	1,483	0.05
6. Goa, Daman & Diu		1,086,730	0.16	3,814	0.12
7. Lakshadweep		40,249	0.01	32	N
8. Mizoram		493,757	0.07	21,081	0.64
9. Pondicherry		604,471	0.09	492	0.02

*Includes projected figures of Assam where Census could not be held due to disturbed conditions prevailing there at the time of 1981 Census.

† The population figures exclude population of area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where Census could not be taken.

‡ Projected figures for 1981.

One may observe that the country as a whole is spread over an area of 3,287,263 square kilometres with a population of 685,184,692 persons. Uttar Pradesh has the largest population of 110,862,013 persons, whereas Madhya Pradesh has the largest area (443,446.0 Sq. Kms.). It must be noted that the area figures for the country as a whole, includes the area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China. The area includes 78,114 Sq. Kms. under illegal occupation of Pakistan; 5,180 Sq. Kms. illegally handed over by Pakistan to China and 37,555 sq. Km. under illegal occupation of China.

If one arranges the States/Union Territories in descending order of population size or area, the following picture emerges.

TABLE 2.1(a)
States/Union Territories arranged in descending order of population/area

States/Union Territories arranged in descending order of population		States/Union Territories arranged in descending order of Area.	
1		2	
1. Uttar Pradesh	110,862,013	1. Madhya Pradesh	443,446
2. Bihar	69,214,734	2. Rajasthan	342,239
3. Maharashtra	62,784,171	3. Maharashtra	307,690
4. West Bengal	54,580,647	4. Uttar Pradesh	294,411
5. Andhra Pradesh	53,549,673	5. Andhra Pradesh	275,068

TABLE 2.1 (a)—*Concl'd*

1		2		
6.	Madhya Pradesh .	52,178,844	6. Jammu & Kashmir .	222,236
7.	Tamil Nadu .	48,408,077	7. Gujarat .	196,024
8.	KARNATAKA .	37,135,714	8. KARNATAKA .	191,791
9.	Rajasthan .	34,261,862	9. Bihar .	173,877
10.	Gujarat .	34,085,799	10. Orissa .	155,707
11.	Orissa .	26,370,271	11. Tamil Nadu .	130,058
12.	Kerala .	25,453,680	12. West Bengal .	88,752
13.	Assam .	19,896,843	13. Assam .	78,438
14.	Punjab .	16,788,915	14. Himachal Pradesh .	55,673
15.	Haryana .	12,922,618	15. Punjab .	50,362
16.	Jammu & Kashmir	5,987,389	16. Haryana .	44,212
17.	Himachal Pradesh	4,280,818	17. Kerala .	38,863
18.	Tripura .	2,053,058	18. Meghalaya .	22,429
19.	Manipur .	1,420,953	19. Manipur .	22,397
20.	Meghalaya .	1,335,819	20. Nagaland .	16,579
21.	Nagaland .	774,930	21. Tripura .	10,486
22.	Sikkim .	361,385	22. Sikkim .	7,096
Union Territories		Union Territories		
1.	Delhi .	6,220,406	1. Arunachal Pradesh .	83,743
2.	Goa Daman & Diu	1,086,730	2. Mizoram .	21,081
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	631,839	3. Andaman & Nicobar Islands .	8,249
4.	Pondicherry .	604,471	4. Goa Daman & Diu	3,814
5.	Mizoram .	493,757	5. Delhi .	1,483
6.	Chandigarh .	451,610	6. Pondicherry .	492
7.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands .	188,741	7. Dadra & Nagar Haveli .	491
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli .	103,676	8. Chandigarh .	114
9.	Lakshadweep .	40,249	9. Lakshadweep .	32

Uttar Pradesh ranks first in population whereas, Lakshadweep ranks last in population. Karnataka ranks 8th in population size. Areawise, Madhya Pradesh ranks first and Lakshadweep ranks last. Again, Karnataka ranks 8th in area. Thus Karnataka ranks 8th both in area and population size. It may also be observed that Uttar Pradesh which ranks first in population ranks 4th in area, whereas, Madhya Pradesh which ranks first in area, ranks 6th in population. Lakshadweep retains its last rank both in area and population size.

It is a very well known fact that China ranks first in the world in population followed by India. Unless, population is controlled with serious efforts, it is expected that by the turn of next Century, India may supersede China in population. It may be a matter of surprise to know that many of our States themselves are compared both in area and population size to many countries of the world.

TABLE
The Ratio of population among the

S. District	Area		
	Area in Sq. Kms.	Percentage of States Area	Rank in Area
1	2	3	4
KARNATAKA STATE	191,791	100.00	..
1. Bangalore	8,005	4.17	14
2. Belgaum	13,115	6.99	5
3. Bellary	9,885	5.15	11
4. Bidar	5,408	2.84	17
5. Bidnur	17,069	8.90	1
6. Chikmagalur	7,201	3.76	15
7. Chitradurga	10,852	5.66	7
8. Dakshin Kannad	8,441	4.40	12
9. Dharwad	13,738	7.16	4
10. Gulbarga	16,224	8.46	2
11. Hassan	6,814	3.55	16
12. Kodagu	4,102	2.14	19
13. Kolar	8,223	4.29	13
14. Mandya	4,961	2.59	18
15. Mysore	11,954	6.23	6
16. Raichur	14,017	7.31	3
17. Shimoga	10,553	5.50	9
18. Tumku	10,598	5.53	8
19. Uttar Kannad	10,291	5.37	10

For example, Karnataka has a population which is very close to that of Poland, Iran and is one and a half times greater than Canada, whereas, is one and half times lesser than that of United Kingdom. Areawise, it is larger than (1.4 times) Nepal or Bangladesh but smaller than United Kingdom (1.3 times). Similar statement is prepared for Karnataka giving break-up by districts.

2.2

districts in Karnataka State

Population			State/District
Population	Percentage of States population	Rank in population	
5	6	7	1
37,135,714	100.00	.	KARNATAKA STATE
4,947,610	13.32	1	1. Bangalore
2,980,440	8.02	2	2. Belgaum
1,489,225	4.01	13	3. Bellary
995,691	2.68	17	4. Bidar
2,401,782	6.47	3	5. Bijapur
911,769	2.46	18	6. Chikmagalur
1,777,489	4.79	11	7. Chitradurga
2,376,724	6.40	6	8. Dakshin Kannad
2,945,437	7.93	3	9. Dharwad
2,080,643	5.60	7	10. Gulbarga
1,357,014	3.65	15	11. Hassan
461,888	1.24	19	12. Kodagu
1,905,492	5.13	9	13. Kolar
1,418,109	3.82	14	14. Mandya
2,595,900	6.99	4	15. Mysore
1,783,822	4.80	10	16. Raichur
1,655,731	4.46	12	17. Shimoga
1,977,854	5.33	8	18. Tumkur
1,072,034	2.89	16	19. Uttar Kannad

Statement 2.2 gives area and population both in absolute numbers and percentages and also corresponding rank of each district in the State. Thus, we see that Bijapur has the largest area and Kodagu ranks last in area. As for population, Bijapur ranks 5th and Kodagu ranks last. Bangalore ranks 14th in area (has only 4% of land in the total area of the State) but ranks first in population about 13% of the State's population.

We had mentioned at the beginning of this Chapter that the state can be divided geographically into four parts. Table 2.3 presents the percentage population of each of these areas.

TABLE 2.3

Percentage distribution of population by Natural Division

1. Coastal (Dakshin kannad district)	6.40%
2. Malnad (Uttar kannad, Shimoga, Chikmagalur and Kodagu districts)	11.5%
3. Northern Maidan (Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Bellary, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwad districts)	39.52%
4. Southern Maidan (Chitradurga, Tumkur, Hassan, Mysore, Mandya, Bangalore and Kolar districts)	43.3%

We observe that both the Northern and Southern Maidan are more or less equally populated (about 40 per cent), Malnad has about 11 per cent population and Coastal area accounts only for 6 per cent of the State's population. It is quite natural that both in the Coastal area and Malnad area the population is thin, as they are exposed to nature's intense activities of monsoons, winds and extreme summer. Whereas, the plain lands can support agriculture, transport and settlement as they are not hilly terrains or forest areas.

Density of population

In the previous paragraphs we discussed the population, the area of a District/State and also saw which State/District was larger/smaller in area/population. In other words, we ranked the individual Districts/States according to their respective size of population/areas. But, it may happen, that a State with a larger area may have a smaller population and vice-versa. In other words, the two rankings viz., ranking by the size of the population and ranking by the area of the landscape, need not be the same. They can very well be different as they are independent.

In such cases, to draw conclusions on which State/District should be given a joint rank is difficult. One measure which comes handily is to find out the "Density of Population". Density, as everybody knows is unitless and hence can be used as a measure for comparison. The "Density of Population" is defined as the number of people per unit area. Thus,

$$\text{Density} = \frac{\text{Population of an area}}{\text{Area}}$$

Table 2.4 below presents the density figures for States and Union Territories of India.

TABLE 2.4
Density of population in States/Union Territories
(arranged in descending order of density)

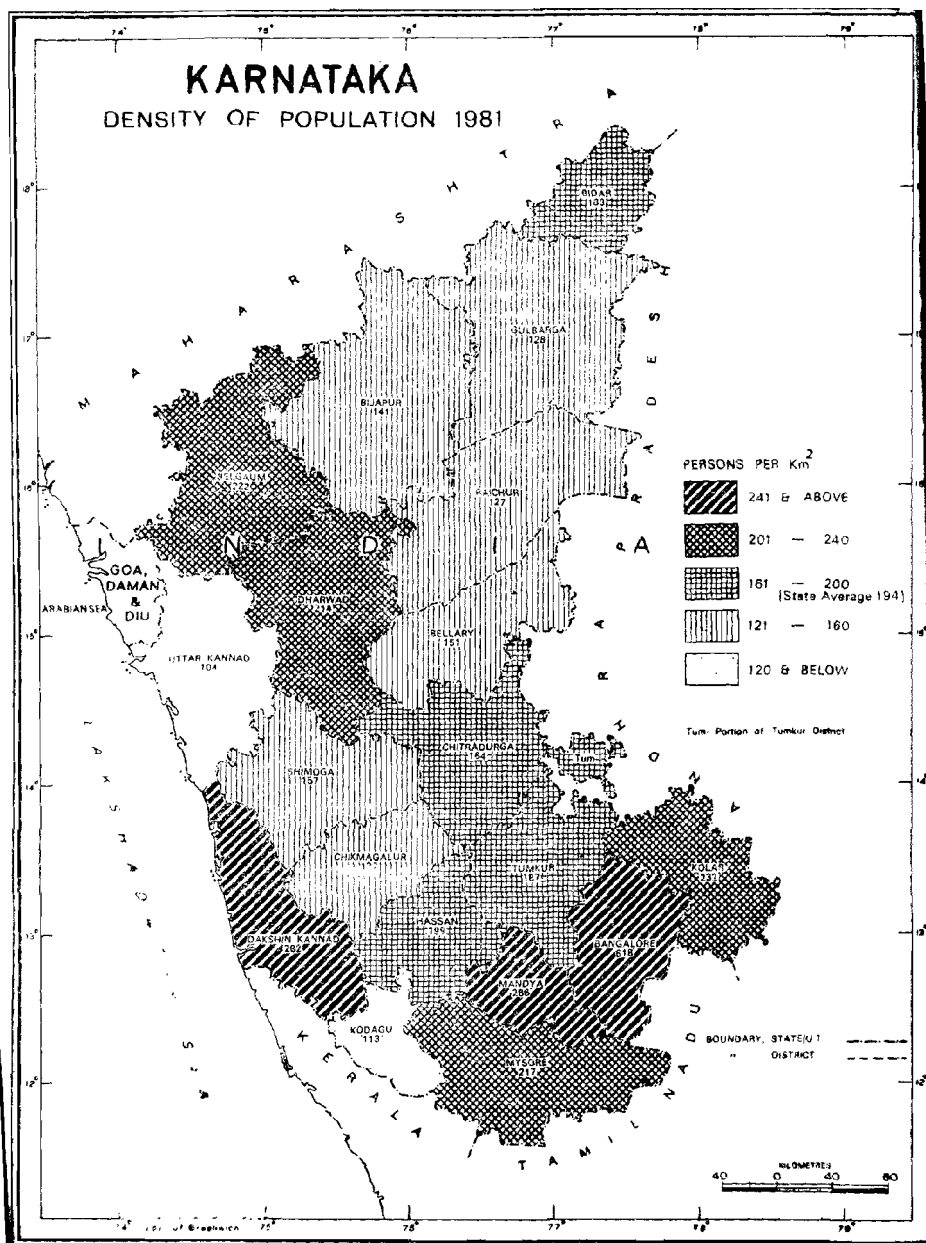
Sl.No.	State/Union Territories	Density
1	2	3
1.	Delhi	4,194
2.	Chandigarh	3,961
3.	Lakshadweep	1,258
4.	Pondicherry	1,229
5.	Kerala	655
6.	West Bengal	615
7.	Bihar	402
8.	Uttar Pradesh	377
9.	Tamil Nadu	372
10.	Punjab	333
11.	Haryana	292
12.	Goa, Daman & Diu	285
13.	Assam	254
14.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	211
15.	Maharashtra	204
16.	Tripura	196
17.	Andhra Pradesh	195
18.	KARNATAKA	194

TABLE 2.4—*Concl'd.*

1	2	3
19. Gujarat		174
20. Orissa		169
21. Madhya Pradesh		118
22. Rajasthan		100
23. Himachal Pradesh		77
24. Manipur		64
25. Meghalaya		60
26. Jammu & Kashmir		59
27. Nagaland		47
28. Sikkim		45
29. Andaman & Nicobar Islands		23
30. Mizoram		23
31. Arunachal Pradesh		8

The table has been arranged in descending order of densities. We observe that Delhi has a very high density (in fact abnormal) of 4,194 persons per square kilometre. Chandigarh follows it very closely with a density of 3,961 persons per square kilometre. Lakshadweep and Pondicherry have densities greater than 1,000 persons per square kilometre. Thereafter, densities start declining faster and drop down to 8 persons per square kilometre in Arunachal Pradesh. Our State Karnataka has a density of 194 persons per square kilometre and ranks 18th. It is almost the same as that of Andhra Pradesh or Tripura but higher than Gujarat. As one goes up-to the hilly tracks of Himalayas, one finds density going far below 100 persons per square kilometre. But, for these, the States of Kerala and West Bengal rank very high among the others. Kerala has density of 655 persons, whereas West Bengal has a density of 615 persons. It looks strange that the two should be more or less the same, whereas, in reality West Bengal has almost double the population and area of Kerala and hence the compensation effect.

The density of the country is 208 persons per square kilometre. Thus the density of Karnataka which is 194 is slightly less than that at the country level. Density of India is comparable to the density of United Kingdom being 228 and Sri Lanka being 226. It may be of interest to note that Canada has a density of 2 persons per square kilometre. U.S.S.R. has a



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.
The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

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density of 12, Sweden has a density of 18, Mexico has a density of 34, whereas Bangladesh has a density of 605. Japan, a highly advanced country has a density of 314 in 1980 had a density of 280 around 1971. The rest viz., Canada, USSR, Sweden, Mexico and Sri Lanka, are all more or less continuing the same picture. These present us an idea of how we are getting crowded.

It would be appropriate to look at the densities of the districts in Karnataka. Table 2.5 below presents the same.

TABLE 2.5
Density of population in the Districts

Sl.No.	State/District	Density of population
1	2	3
	KARNATAKA	194
1.	Bangalore	618
2.	Belgaum	222
3.	Bellary	151
4.	Bidar	183
5.	Bijapur	141
6.	Chikmagalur	127
7.	Chitradurga	164
8.	Dakshin Kannad	282
9.	Dharwad	214
10.	Gulbarga	128
11.	Hassan	199
12.	Kodagu	113
13.	Kolar	232
14.	Mandya	286
15.	Mysore	217
16.	Raichur	127
17.	Shimoga	157
18.	Tumkur	187
19.	Uttar Kannad	104

Bangalore district has the highest density of 618 persons per square kilometre. This is something comparable to the density of Bangladesh. In other words, Bangalore district is getting over crowded. It is mainly influenced by Bangalore City Urban Agglomeration. Next in the order is Mandya district followed by Dakshin Kannad, Kodagu and Uttar Kannad have the lowest densities. Suppose we group these districts by density ranges of (i) 100 and below; (ii) 101 to 150; (iii) 151 to 200; (iv) 201 to 250 and (v) 250 and above, the following picture emerges.

TABLE 2.6
Districts classified by Density Ranges

Above 250	201 to 250	151 to 200	101 to 150	100 & below
Bangalore	Kolar	Hassan	Bijapur	
Mandya	Belgaum	Tumkur	Gulbarga	
Dakshin Kannad	Mysore	Bidar	Chikmagalur	
	Dharwad	Chitradurga	Raichur	NIL
		Shimoga	Kodagu	
		Bellary	Uttar Kannad	

All the districts have a density greater than 100. Most of the districts fall in the belt of 100—200. Only three districts exceed the density of 250. Kolar, Belgaum, Mysore and Dharwad have their densities between 201 to 250. No geographical homogeneity can be extrapolated out of these. Economic conditions might be the only reason for people trying to settle particularly in these districts.

So far we discussed area and population. It is time, that we find out how many houses and households are there, whether everybody had a house or not and questions like these.

Houses and households

It was already mentioned in the introductory part that as the first phase of the Census, houselisting operations were done. By houselisting, we mean a list of houses. Unless we have a list of all the houses, it would be very difficult to enumerate the persons living in them. Then what is a house and how to recognise it. For the purpose of Census, it was defined that house is a structure with four walls, a roof, an entrance and an exit.

Some times people may come across a structure having 3 walls only, or a conical roof and a circular wall and things like that. May be the materials used are 'kutcha' (raw) or 'pucca' (fine). There can be a combination of these for roof wall and floor. Accordingly, a house can be a 'kutcha' house or a 'pucca' house.

Likewise, a household is defined as a group of members living under the same roof, drawing food from the same kitchen. They can be related or they may not.

If a household lives in a house, it is labelled a 'residential house'. We are highly concerned with the residential house only. The Government of India is trying its best to see that every man gets his three basic needs viz., food, cloth and shelter. So it would be appropriate that we take stock of the houses and households in our State. Table 2.7 precisely does this work.

TABLE 2.7
Number of Houses, Households and Number of Persons per Household in the districts

Sl. No.	District	No. of houses	Number of households	No. of households per 1000 houses (Excludes Houseless Households)	No. of persons per household
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bangalore	370,193	379,799	1002	6
2.	Belgaum	453,726	499,699	1096	6
3.	Bellary	254,742	256,794	1003	6
4.	Bidar	166,172	167,371	1004	6
5.	Bijapur	295,215	301,815	1014	6
6.	Chikmagalur	161,703	162,747	1000	6
7.	Chitradurga	296,433	297,568	1000	6
8.	Dakshin Kannad	365,836	373,335	1017	6
9.	Dharwad	455,531	479,964	1045	6

TABLE 2.7—*Concl'd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Gulbarga	365,656	369,267	1003	6
11.	Hassan	234,329	235,652	1002	6
12.	Kodagu	92,567	94,795	1018	5
13.	Kolar	322,217	323,934	1001	6
14.	Mandya	244,965	248,227	1008	6
15.	Mysore	452,488	461,760	1017	6
16.	Raichur	317,987	324,455	1009	6
17.	Shimoga	276,337	278,299	1001	6
18.	Tumkur	358,358	360,182	1002	5
19.	Uttar Kannad	179,230	186,944	1033	6

NOTE : Houseless households and Houseless persons are excluded for calculating Number of persons per household.

The last column of the above table gives the average household size. We find that in all the districts there are 6 persons per household with the exception of Kodagu and Tumkur districts where there are only 5 persons per household. As far as the houses are concerned, we find that there is little congestion in the districts of Bijapur, Dakshin Kannad, Kodagu, Mysore and Uttar Kannad where the houses are deficient. Roughly, there are about 102 households for every 100 houses. In Belgaum there are 110 households for every 100 houses. In the rest of the districts not much alarming situation is seen. Thus, we may have a sigh of relief that there is no shortage of houses for the households to live in. This is a very good sign indeed.

The basic factor which raises all these problems is the population. A growing population naturally has a lot of growing problems of which food, cloth and shelter are the basic ones. Just now, we saw that in Karnataka, shelter was not a problem. To solve other problems, we should know how the population is growing.

The growth of population

We have already seen that the State's population was put at 37,135,714 persons in 1981, whereas, it was 29,299,014 persons in 1971. Thus in 10 years, we have added on nearly 8 million

people. Between 1961 and 1971 the addition or the increase was about 5½ million people. This indicates that the population has increased very fast. But how fast? The answer is given by what is known as "Growth Rate".

A change in population can take place only by four means, Births, Deaths, Immigration and Outmigration. Thus if these components are known over a period of time, and if the 'initial population' i.e., the population at the beginning of the period is also known, then the population at the end of the period can be easily found out from the equation

$$P_t = P_0 + (B_t - D_t) + (I_t - O_t) \text{ Where}$$

P_0 = Initial population

B_t = Births over a period of time t

D_t = Deaths over a period of time t

I_t = Immigration over a period of time t

O_t = Outmigration over a period of time t

P_t = Population at a time t

This equation is known as 'Balancing Equation' or 'Book Keeping' equation. But to maintain a continuous record of births and deaths and of migration is not an easy task. Of course, you all know now-a-days how important it is for one to get the birth or death occurring in his house, registered. Till such a time that all the births, all the deaths and all in and out migration are not registered properly, we cannot employ this method to know the future population.

We saw, that the population of Karnataka increased by 8 million. The exact number is infact 7,836,700 persons. If we divide this number by the base year (1971) population and

multiply it by 100, we have, $\frac{7,836,700}{9,299,014} \times 100 = 26.75\%$.

In other words, the population in 1981 of Karnataka has increased nearly by 27% to that of population in the year 1971. This growth rate is decadal growth rate, and hence we cannot conclude that population grew at a uniform rate of 27% in all the ten years. Population does not grow at uniform rate but at a compound rate. You might remember that Malthus has observed — "Population grows at a geometric rate, whereas, food grows at an arithmetical rate". As a simple example, if the food increases as 1 2 3 4 5 6 the population increases as 1 2 4 8 16 32

Before we deal with further details, it is better to have a look around us, i.e., about the country and about the world, what are their populations and how they grew? Towards the end of the Stone Age, it is believed that there were hardly ten to fifteen million people in the world. Table 2.8 below, presents the picture from the year 1650 A.D. to the year 2000 A.D., the population estimates of the world.

TABLE 2.8
Population estimates of the World

Year	Estimated World Population (Millions)
A.D.2	250
1650	565
1730	1,000
1925	2,504
1950*	3,014
1960*	3,683
1980*	4,453
2000	6,500

*Indicates that the figures are taken from U.N. Demographic year book 1983.

By the beginning of Christian Era, the population is estimated as around 250 million. Then it took nearly 17 centuries for the population to double itself. But, within the next 2 centuries the population again doubled itself. In the next one century, it again doubled itself and has been growing steadily. The population as in the year 1980 is estimated around 4,453 million people. It is expected, that it would reach the level of 6,500 million people by the turn of the next century.

Growth of population of India

The changes in the population of India are similar. The population increased slowly at first and then rapidly. It has been estimated that India's population was about 100 million in 300 B.C. and only 194 million in 1867 A.D. Commencing

with the 1871 Census, the regular census taking once in ten years, has thrown a fairly accurate idea as to how much we are adding, each decade. Table 2.9 below presents the population, the decadal increase and the growth rate right from the year 1901.

TABLE 2.9
Population of India 1901 to 1981*

Census Year	Population	Increase cum decrease in number	Growth rate in per cent
1	2	3	4
1901.	238,396,327	..	.
1911.	252,093,390	+ 13,697,063	+5.75
1921.	251,321,213	- 772,177	-0.31
1931.	273,977,238	+ 27,656,025	+11.00
1941.	318,660,580	+ 39,683,342	+14.22
1951.	361,088,090	+ 42,420,485	+13.31
1961.	439,234,771	+ 77,682,873	+21.51
1971.	548,159,652	+ 108,924,881	+24.80
1981.	685,184,692	+ 137,025,040	+25.00

NOTES

1. *1981 figures of India include the projected population of Assam where Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing at the time of 1981 Census.
- 2.(i) In working out 'decade variation' and 'percentage decade variation' for India for 1941-51 and 1951-61 the 1951 and 1961 population of Tuensang District of Nagaland i.e., 7025 and 1,34,275 respectively have not been taken into account as this area was censused for the first time in 1951 and these figures are not comparable.
- 2.(ii) The 1961 population of Arunachal Pradesh (N.E.F.A.) has also not been taken into account for working out the decade variation and percentage decade variation for 1951-61 of India as it was censused for the first time in 1961 Census.

The negative growth rate in 1921 is a consequent of the great "Influenza Epidemic" in 1918. But for this, the population steadily grew from 1901. In fact, it doubled itself around 1961, that is, nearly after a gap of 60 years. One can see a rapid growth between 1951 and 1961 which may be due to

peaceful settlement of the people after 'Independence of India'. The growth continues to increase even after 1961, but not at the same pace. The growth rates of 1971 and 1981 are nearly the same.

In the country as a whole, the effect of migration reduces to zero. But, then, what is operating in between to increase the population? It is none other than the births and deaths that are taking place in the country. The following table presents the Birth rate, Death rate and expectation of life at birth, in India, right from the beginning of the 20th Century.

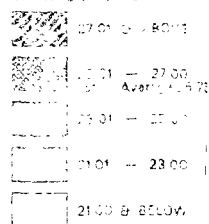
Decade	Birth rate	Death rate	Expectation of life at birth
1901-1910	49.2	42.6	22.9
1911-1920	48.1	48.6	20.1
1921-1930	46.4	36.3	26.8
1931-1940	45.2	31.2	31.8
1941-1950	39.9	27.4	32.1
1951-1960	41.7	22.8	41.3
1961-1970	41.1	19.0	45.6
1971-1980	37.2	15.0	54.5

It may be observed from the above that birth and death rates were very high and almost the same in the beginning of this century, so that the growth was nullified. While the birth rates continued to be high, the death rate started declining rapidly in view of advances in the medical field and also due to control of foods, diseases and famines which took heavy toll of life. The catastrophe with India is, that unlike the developed countries, it could with the latest developments in medical field control the deaths much before controlling the births. Such a transition is known as Stage II demographic transition. Now, it is high time that the Birth rate should start declining and there are already indications. As the quality of life increases, the gain in expectation of life also increases. Thus, in the last 8 decades there has been a gain of 22.7 years in the life of an individual.

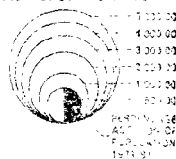
KARNATAKA

GROWTH OF POPULATION 1971-81

PERCENTAGE DECADEAL
VARIATION 1971-81



TOTAL POPULATION 1981



KARNATAKA
(SCALE REDUCED 2:1)
37,135,714



POPULATION IN
PROCESSED BY THE
GOVERNMENT

Time taken for Time
207:1

BOUNDARY STATES
DISTRICT

40 0 40
KILOMETRES

Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.
The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical
miles from the coast of India.

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Growth of Population in Karnataka

We can now look at the way the population has grown in Karnataka. Table 2.10 below presents the growth history of Karnataka right from 1901.

TABLE 2.10
Population of Karnataka State, 1901 to 1981

Census year	Population	Increase or decrease in number	Growth rate in percent
1901.	13,054,754	470,497	+ 3.60
1911.	13,525,251	470,497	+ 3.60
1921.	13,377,599	— 147,652	—1.09
1931.	14,632,992	1,255,393	+ 9.38
1941.	16,255,368	1,622,376	+11.09
1951.	19,401,956	3,146,588	+19.36
1961.	23,586,772	4,184,816	+21.57
1971.	29,299,014	5,712,242	+24.22
1981.	37,135,714	7,836,700	+26.75

We find that during the two decades from 1901 to 1921 the population was more or less stationary. The slight fall in 1921 is mainly attributable to the great Influenza Epidemic of 1918. The increase in 1951 is attributable to the partition of the country and fall in death rate. People had started settling in after independence of the country. It has taken 60-65 years for the population to double itself in the State. Much of the discussions at the country level regarding the birth and death rates hold true for Karnataka also.

Growth of Population in the District

Since there has been a lot of progress oriented programmes and Five-year plans framed to achieve full development under planned economy, after the achievement of independence and reorganisation of states, it would be better if we concentrate studying the growth of the districts from 1951 onwards. Table 2.11 below presents the variation in population since 1951 for Karnataka and its 19 districts.

TABLE 2.11

Variation in Population since 1951 in the Districts

State/District	Census Year	popula- tion	Variation in popula- tion	Growth rate in Per cent
1	2	3	4	5
KARNATAKA STATE . . .	1951	19,401,956	..	..
	1961	23,586,772	+ 4,184,816	+21.57
	1971	29,299,014	+ 5,712,242	+24.22
	1981	37,135,714	+ 7,836,700	+26.75
1. Bangalore District . . .	1951	2,127,061	..	..
	1961	2,504,462	+ 377,401	+17.74
	1971	3,365,515	+ 861,053	+34.38
	1981	4,947,610	+ 1,582,095	+47.01
2. Belgaum District . . .	1951	1,645,902	..	..
	1961	1,983,811	+ 337,909	+20.53
	1971	2,423,342	+ 439,531	+22.16
	1981	2,980,440	+ 557,098	+22.99
3. Bellary District . . .	1951	773,712	..	..
	1961	915,261	+ 141,549	+18.29
	1971	1,122,686	+ 207,425	+22.66
	1981	1,489,225	+ 366,539	+32.65
4. Bidar District . . .	1951	551,048	..	..
	1961	663,172	+ 112,124	+20.35
	1971	824,059	+ 160,887	+24.26
	1981	995,691	+ 171,632	+20.83
5. Bijapur District . . .	1951	1,396,678	..	..
	1961	1,660,178	+ 263,500	+18.87
	1971	1,985,591	+ 325,413	+19.60
	1981	2,401,782	+ 416,191	+20.96
6. Chikmagalur District . . .	1951	417,538	..	..
	1961	597,305	+ 179,767	+43.05
	1971	736,647	+ 139,342	+23.33
	1981	911,769	+ 175,122	+23.77

TABLE 2-11—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
7. Chitradurga District	1951	868,370	..	..
	1961	1,094,284	- 225,914	26.02
	1971	1,397,456	- 303,172	- 27.71
	1981	1,777,499	- 380,043	- 27.21
8. Dakshin Kannad District	1951	1,330,917	..	..
	1961	1,563,837	- 232,920	- 17.50
	1971	1,939,315	- 375,478	- 24.01
	1981	2,376,724	- 437,409	- 22.55
9. Dharwad District	1951	1,576,443	..	..
	1961	1,951,615	- 375,172	- 23.80
	1971	2,342,213	- 390,598	- 20.01
	1981	2,945,487	- 603,274	- 25.76
10. Gulbarga District	1951	1,213,608	..	..
	1961	1,399,457	- 185,849	- 15.33
	1971	1,739,220	- 339,763	- 24.28
	1981	2,080,643	- 341,423	- 19.63
11. Hassan District	1951	715,135	..	..
	1961	895,847	- 180,712	- 25.27
	1971	1,102,370	- 206,523	- 23.05
	1981	1,357,014	- 254,644	- 23.10
12. Kodagu District	1951	229,405	..	..
	1961	322,829	- 93,424	- 40.72
	1971	378,291	- 55,462	- 17.18
	1981	461,888	- 83,597	- 22.10
12. Kolar District	1951	1,129,875	..	..
	1961	1,290,144	- 160,269	- 14.18
	1971	1,516,646	- 226,502	- 17.56
	1981	1,905,492	- 388,846	- 25.64
14. Mandya District	1951	716,583	..	..
	1961	899,210	- 182,627	- 25.49
	1971	1,154,374	- 255,164	- 28.38
	1981	1,418,109	- 263,735	- 22.85

TABLE No. 2.11—*concl'd.*

1		2	3	4	5
15.	Mysore District	1951	1,424,641	..	..
		1961	1,671,399	246,758	17.32
		1971	2,077,238	405,839	24.28
		1981	2,595,900	518,662	24.97
16.	Raichur District	1951	952,583	..	..
		1961	1,099,642	147,059	15.44
		1971	1,415,740	316,098	28.75
		1981	1,783,822	368,082	26.00
17.	Shimoga District	1951	663,315	..	..
		1961	1,017,368	354,053	53.38
		1971	1,301,485	284,117	27.93
		1981	1,656,731	355,246	27.30
18.	Tumkur District	1951	1,151,362	..	..
		1961	1,367,402	216,040	18.76
		1971	1,627,721	260,319	19.04
		1981	1,977,854	350,133	21.51
19.	Uttar Kannad District	1951	517,780	..	..
		1961	689,549	171,769	33.17
		1971	849,105	159,556	23.14
		1981	1,072,034	222,929	26.25

Till 1951, the state had to face a lot of infectious, contagious and epidemic diseases, such as influenza, plague, cholera and malaria. Hence, the high birth rate prior to 1951 was compensated by an equally high death rate and the population grew very slowly. Malaria was highly prevalent in Malnad area till 1940. With the control of this epidemic, plantation in the Malnad area grew and attracted a number of people. Also, industries in Shimoga attracted a number of people. Similarly, Bellary, Dharwar and Raichur and parts of Belgaum, Bijapur and Gulbarga formed a belt of drought and famine area and reduced the population in the early part of this century. With the reorganisation of the Karnataka State in 1956, there emerged new phase of development ushering in a number of development projects.

Bangalore district has grown mainly because of Bangalore City, which has a large industrial, scientific and electronic base. Davanagere and Harihar in Chitradurga have textile industries and engineering centres and Bhadravati has Mysore Iron and Steel Industries (now known as Viswesvarayya Iron and Steel Industries Limited) and Mysore Paper Mills. The projects of Tungabhadra and Krishnaraja Sagar were responsible for the growth of Bellary, Raichur and Mandya districts. Thus the prosperity of an area brings along with it a population expansion also.

Expectation of Life

We often hear that there has been a population explosion these days. What do we mean by this? Well it can mean: —

1. As stated earlier, in the early part of this century the population was exposed to a number of floods, epidemics and famine. This resulted in a large number of deaths, which brought down the excess births that used to occur. Thus the population used to be at balance.
2. But, with the advent of modern medicine most of the contagious and epidemic diseases could be controlled and with advances in engineering, floods could be controlled. Thus, the death rate decreased very rapidly. People started living longer. From the known records, till 1911, people used to live, on the average, about 23 years. By 1950, they had added another 10 years of life. By 1971, the average life of a person in Karnataka rose to 50.5 years. By 1980 it was around 60.5 years. The average life of a person for the country as a whole is around 54.5 years as on 1980.
3. The birth rates did not follow rapid declines in mortality.

All the three blended together lead to an increased population year by year. This brings in a lot of pressure not only on the individuals but also on the Government to cater food, clothing, shelter, employment and welfare measures. Let us have a look into the future.

Future Trends in Population

Demographers with the help of experts in the field of medicines, labour problems, education, employment and planners try to assess the future course of population. One might have quite

often heard about small family norms, viz., a two child family. What if one doesn't limit his family? If the population is allowed to grow as it is, India will cross the 1,000 million mark by the turn of this century. Karnataka, had a population of 37 million as on 1981. It has been expected that the expectation of life would increase as shown below:

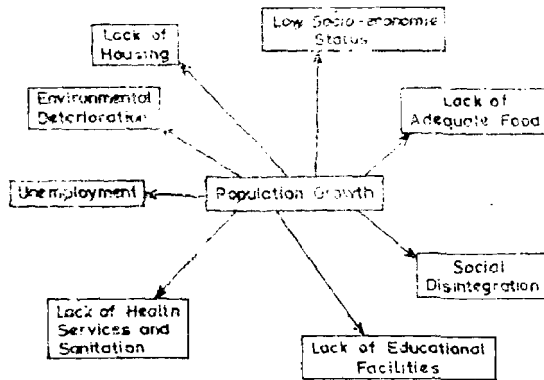
Year	1980	1981--86	1986--91	1991--96	1996--2001
Male	57.88	60.15	62.15	64.15	65.55
Female	59.11	61.06	63.31	65.30	66.55

It is also expected that by 1996-97, that a Net Production Rate of 1 (i.e., a woman giving birth to only one daughter) would be achieved. It is also assumed that there is no visible net migration. Under these circumstances, Karnataka's population would grow in the following pattern:

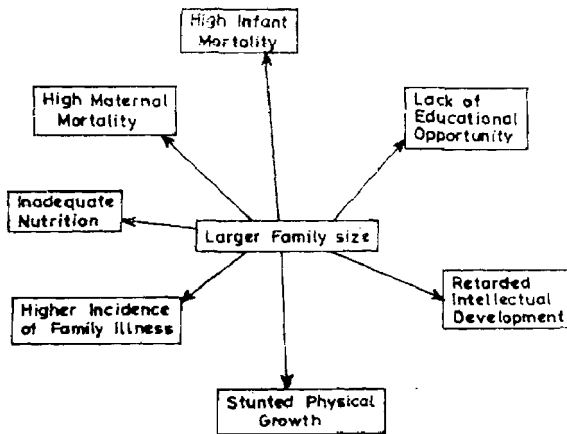
Year	Population
1981.	37,135,700
1986.	41,331,400
1991.	45,345,300
1996.	48,955,500
2001.	52,046,500

Those interested in further details may refer to "Report of the Expert Committee on Population Projections" published by the Registrar General, India.

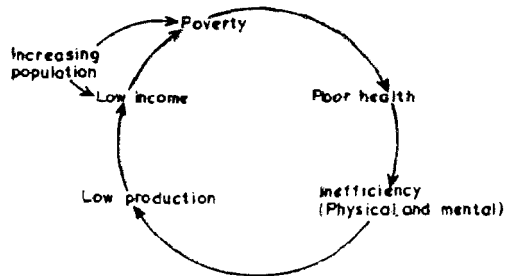
What are the implications? Experts have framed three simple charts which are self explanatory.



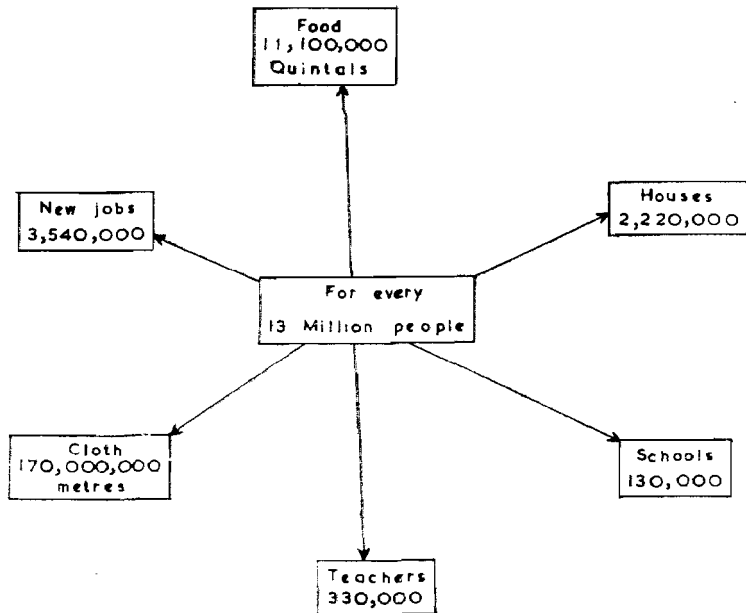
Effects of Population Increase on the Quality of Life at the Macro Level



Affects of Larger Family size on the Quality of Life at the Micro Level



Relationship of Increasing Population and Productivity



Requirement of Different Resources for Addition of Every 13 Million People in India

CHAPTER III

Village Dwellers and Town Dwellers

It has been the tradition in the Census to tabulate data separately for rural and urban areas.

People have been living in towns, cities and villages from time immemorial. In the elementary history of the country, we have learnt in our schools that Harappa and Mahenjodaro were great cities. The towns and cities are in common parlance called urban areas and the villages are called rural areas.

Towns and Cities have developed due to various reasons. The definition of urban areas has however changed from census to census. In the earlier censuses, the definition was very liberal and it was left entirely to the discretion of the Provincial Superintendent and the Census Commissioners of States. At some of the earlier censuses in the pre-independence era some princely States of India in order to lay claim to respectability were inclined to treat any village with a lamp post as an urban centre. A fairly rigid uniform definition of an urban area was adopted from the 1961 Census onwards. All places with a Municipality, Corporation, a Cantonment or notified town area were straight-away treated as urban areas. Certain eligibility tests for other habitations were also introduced for their inclusion in the urban areas. These were (a) a minimum population of 5,000 (b) a density of not less than 1,000 persons per square mile and (c) at least three fourths of male working population being engaged in non-agricultural activities. The same definition was adopted in the 1971 Census. Apart from this, in the 1961 and 1971 Censuses, the Directorate of Census Operations of States and Union Territories were however given some amount of discretion in respect of a few marginal cases in consultation with the State Government to include a place that had other distinct urban characteristics or to exclude an undeserving place from being treated as urban.

In the 1981 Census the same criteria as were adopted in the 1961 and 1971 Censuses with a slight exception, being that the males working in activities such as Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Logging etc. (Category III of 1971 Census) were treated as engaged in non-agricultural activity and therefore contributed to the 75% criterion in 1961 and 1971 Censuses, whereas in

the 1981 Census these activities are treated as on par with cultivators and agricultural labourers for the purpose of this criterion. By applying the above definition of an urban area, in Karnataka State 281 places were classified as towns and urban areas.

Urban Agglomeration

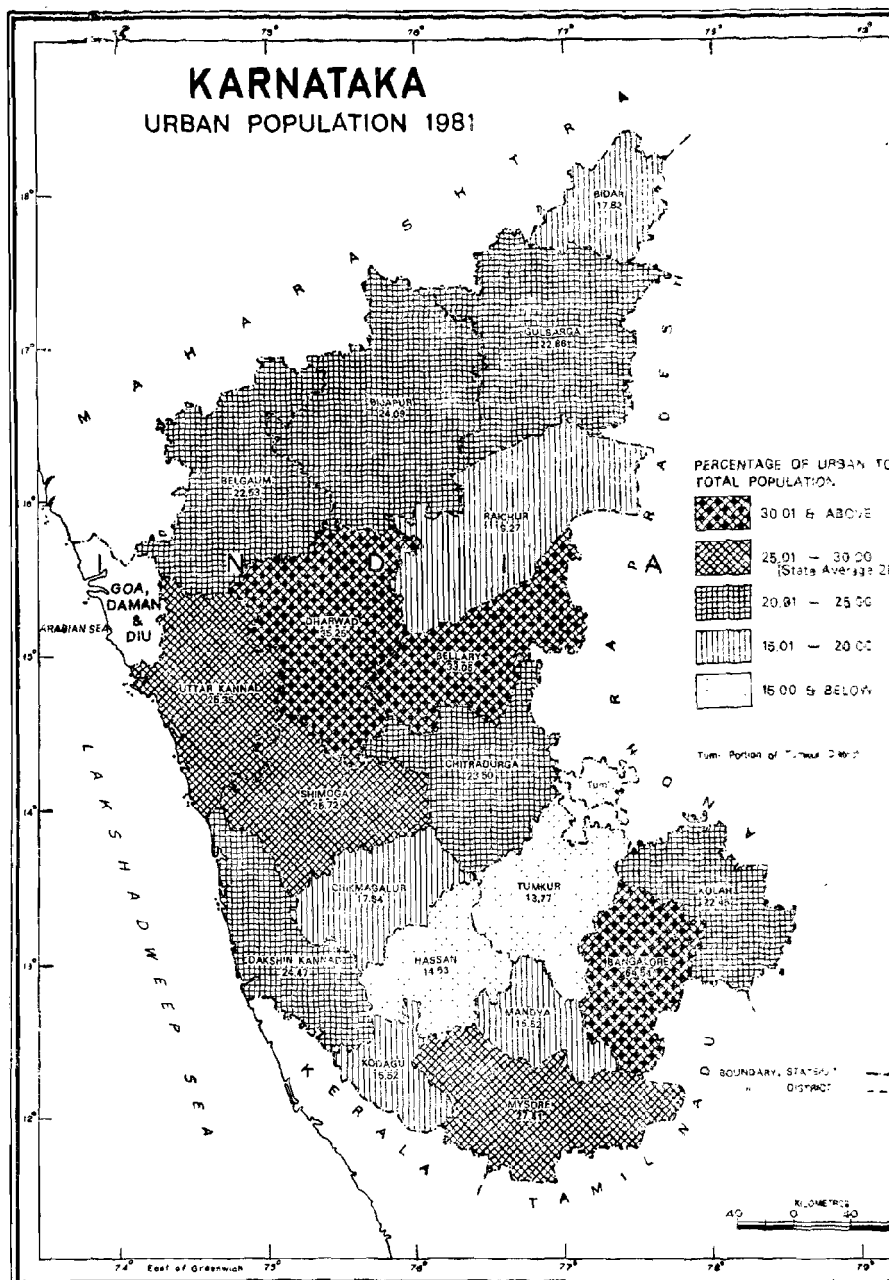
Apart from these, very often other large railway colonies, university campuses, port areas, military camps etc., come up outside the statutory limits of the City or town but adjoining it. Such areas may not by themselves qualify to be treated as towns but if they form a contiguous spread with the town, they are outgrowths of the town and deserve to be treated as urban. Such towns with their outgrowths have been treated as one urban unit and called Urban Agglomeration. There were seven such urban agglomerations in 1981 Census in Karnataka. Including the above seven Urban Agglomeration namely Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore, Belgaum, Kolar Gold Fields, Bhadravathi and Hospet, there are 17 cities with more than one lakh population in the State. Applying the definition of urban areas, 281 places in the State were treated as towns but since some of them are included within the agglomerations mentioned, the actual number of towns for our purposes will be only 250. As many as 31 towns get eclipsed by this reckoning. More details of the constituent units and population covered by the agglomerations are given in Table A-IV presented in our volume on General Population (Part II-A).

Obviously all places which are not treated as urban or rural. The rural areas are the villages. There are 27,028 villages in the State.

Distribution of Population Between the Rural and Urban Areas.

How many of us live in the towns and how many in the villages? Of the total population of the State of 3,71,35,714 the number that live in the 27,028 inhabited villages is 2,64,06,108 while the 250 towns account for 1,07,29,606 persons. In Karnataka State 71.11% of the people live in the rural areas and 28.89% live in the urban areas. It is clear that a very high proportion of people live in rural areas. In the country as a whole, 76.69% live in the villages and 23.31% in the towns. We are essentially a rural country.

Let us compare proportion of urban population with other States and Union Territories. Table 3.1 below gives the percentage of urban population in the country and all the States and Union Territories.



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India
The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

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TABLE 3.1

Proportion (in percent) of Urban Population in the State

Sl.No.	India/State	Proportion of urban Population in %
INDIA		23.70
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23.32
2.	Assam	10.29
3.	Bihar	12.47
4.	Gujarat	31.10
5.	Haryana	21.88
6.	Himachal Pradesh	7.61
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	21.05
8.	KARNATAKA	28.89
9.	Kerala	18.74
10.	Madhya Pradesh	20.29
11.	Maharashtra	35.03
12.	Manipur	26.42
13.	Meghalaya	18.07
14.	Nagaland	15.52
15.	Orissa	11.79
16.	Punjab	27.68
17.	Rajasthan	21.05
18.	Sikkim	16.15
19.	Tamil Nadu	32.95
20.	Tripura	10.99
21.	Uttar Pradesh	17.95
22.	West Bengal	26.47
UNION TERRITORIES		72.26
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	26.30
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.56
3.	Chandigarh	93.63
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6.67
5.	Delhi	92.73
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	32.37
7.	Lakshadweep	46.28
8.	Mizoram	24.67
9.	Pondicherry	52.28

NOTE:— Excludes population figure of Assam owing to disturbed conditions prevailing in Assam during 1981 Census.

Among the States, Maharashtra with 35.03% stands foremost in the matter of urbanisation.

Maharashtra is closely followed by Tamil Nadu and Gujarat in which 32.95% and 31.10% is urban respectively. The States of Karnataka, Punjab, West Bengal and Manipur have more than a quarter of their population in urban settlements. The greater concentration of population in urban centres is obviously due to the high industrialisation in the States. The least urbanised State for obvious reasons is Himachal Pradesh in which only 7.61 per cent of the population is urban.

The position of Union Territories is not strictly comparable with the States. The Union Territories of Chandigarh and Delhi are almost like City States and therefore almost entirely urban. Chandigarh's urban population is 93.63% of the total population and that of Delhi U.T. is 92.73%. The least urbanised among the Union Territories or other areas is Arunachal Pradesh (6.56%). The urban component in Pondicherry is as high as 52.28%, but its total population is only 604,471. Among the four Southern States, Tamil Nadu is the most urbanised followed by Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. Karnataka ranks next to Gujarat and it is the fourth highly urbanised State of the country.

The Rural Population

The rural population is the population living in villages. Rural areas comprise all areas not classified as urban areas or towns. For census purposes, a village is generally the same unit recognised for administrative purposes and usually referred to as a Revenue village. All villages are not necessarily inhabited. At the 1981 Census in Karnataka as a whole, 29,390 geographical units have been identified and listed as census villages. Of these 27,028 are inhabited villages, the remaining 2,362 are uninhabited villages where people do not live. The following table gives the number of inhabited and uninhabited villages in each district of the State.

TABLE 3.2
Number of villages in the Districts

State/District	Number of villages		
	Total	Inhabited	Uninhabited
1	2	3	4
KARNATAKA	29390	27028	2362
1. Bangalore	2654	2425	229
2. Belgaum	1178	1142	36
3. Bellary	614	590	24
4. Bidar	620	598	22
5. Bijapur.	1281	1244	37
6. Chikmagalur	1113	1013	100
7. Chitradurga	1482	1266	216
8. Dakshin Kannad	635	635	..
9. Dharwad	1362	1322	40
10. Gulbarga	1386	1305	81
11. Hassan	2570	2371	199
12. Kodagu	296	288	8
13. Kolar	3325	2848	477
14. Mandya	1479	1354	125
15. Mysore	1837	1641	196
16. Raichur	1513	1401	112
17. Shimoga	1979	1795	184
18. Tumkur	2728	2507	221
19. Uttar Kannad	1338	1283	55

We notice that Kolar district has the largest number of inhabited villages (3325) while Kodagu with only 296 villages holds the bottom-most place. Kolar district incidentally has the largest number of uninhabited villages. Dakshin Kannad district now enjoys the distinction of not having even a single uninhabited village within its jurisdiction.

The population of the villages vary considerably, many of them being very small and some of them very large.

In Karnataka State, there are 35 villages with a population of more than 10,000. 14 such villages are in Belgaum district itself. Of the other inhabited villages in the State, 401 have a population between 5000 to 9999, 2722 between 2000 to 4999, 5239 between 1000 to 1999, 7342 between 500 to 999, 7177 between 200 to 499, and 4112 below 200.

We can see that nearly 41.77% of the villages in the State are small villages with population less than 500. But these small villages though large in number contain only about 11% of the population. About 19.38% of villages are in the size class 1000-1999 and 10.07% in size class 2000-4999. The villages in the range 5000+ account for only 1.61%.

In terms of population, the large sized villages having population in the size class 2000-4999 contribute the highest proportion of rural population (29.94%) to the State rural population and larger villages 5000 and above, 11.55%. However, in the State as a whole, it is villages with population less than 2000 population which claim about 59% of the State rural population. Villages of smallest size less than 200 contribute only 1.59% while those in group 200-499, 9.41%.

The percentage of population in different population size classes varies from district to district. In some districts the highest proportion of rural population is in small villages while in some other districts it is in big villages. The district can be grouped as shown below, on the basis of the size of the villages in which the highest proportion of the rural population live.

200 to 499	500 to 999	1000 to 1999	2000 to 4999
---	Hassan	Bangalore	Belgaum
	Kolar	Chikmagalur	Bellary
	Tumkur	Chitradurga	Bidar
		Mandya	Bijapur
		Mysore	Dakshin Kannad
		Raichur	Dharwad
		Shimoga	Gulbarga
			Kodagu
			Uttar Kannad

Hassan and Kolar have a very large number of small villages. In both Hassan and Kolar districts, slightly more than 90% of the villages have a population below 1000 and nearly 67% of the rural population of these districts live in these villages. On the contrary, nearly 94% of the villages in Dakshin Kannad district have a population above 1000. In fact, in this district more than half the rural population lives in large sized villages between 2000-5000. The other districts fall between these two extremes of Hassan and Kolar where the rural population is mostly in small villages and Dakshin Kannad districts indicated in Table 3.3.

Average Population size of a Village

The weighted average population of a village in 1981 in Karnataka State is 1080. In 1971 the average population of a village is 827. The weighted average population among the districts indicated in Table 3.3.

TABLE 3.3

Weighted Average population of a village in the State/District

State/Districts by Regions	Average Population of a village	State/Districts by Regions	Average Population of a village
KARNATAKA . . .	1080		
Coastal		Dharwad . . .	1614
Dakshin Kannad . . .	3077	Gulbarga . . .	1358
		Raichur . . .	1121
Malnad		Southern Maidan	
Chikmagalur . . .	818	Bangalore	799
Kodagu . . .	1509	Chitradurga	1180
Uttar Kannad . . .	692	Hassan . . .	532
Shimoga . . .	765	Kolar . . .	982
Northern Maidan		Mandya . . .	982
Belgaum . . .	2196	Mysore . . .	1285
Bellary . . .	1911	Tumkur . . .	753
Bidar . . .	1559		
Bijapur . . .	1613		

NOTE.—The arithmetic average (mean) of the grouped (or classified) data is called the weighted average (mean), the weights being the class frequencies. The class frequencies are nothing but the number of villages in each range.

It can be seen from the above table that the average size of a village is highest in Dakshin Kannad district. This is typical of the coastal belt. In Malnad district, the average population is low except in Kodagu district. This is because Kodagu is almost completely a plantation area and plantation villages tend to be bigger. The villages in the Northern Maidan are generally large-sized. These villages are spread out and large because they have been located mostly near sources of water. The villages in Southern Maidan are smaller and numerous because water resources are more abundant in this area.

Distribution of Towns in 1971-81

The proportion of population in a district living in urban areas gives us an idea of the degree of urbanisation in the district. But the urban population is spread over urban areas or towns as we call them, of many sizes. Some towns are big and some are small. In order to get an idea of the distribution of urban population we classify towns according to their population size as follows:—

Class of Town	Population
Class I	100,000 & above
Class II	50,000 to 99,999
Class III	20,000 to 49,999
Class IV	10,000 to 19,999
Class V	5,000 to 9,999
Class VI	Less than 5,000

In the census parlance any urban place with a population of exceeding 100,000 is termed as a City. There are 3301 urban units in India of which 218 (6.60%) are Class I towns called Cities. These Cities above contain 60.46% of urban population in the country. As already mentioned, there are 250 towns in Karnataka

in 1981. In 1971 there were 230 in the State. Table below gives the numbers of towns and percentage of urban population in 1971 and 1981 in each size class.

TABLE 3.4
Distribution of Towns by Size Class

Size Class	1971		1981	
	No. of Towns	Population	No. of Towns	Population
I	12	3636364 (51.06)	17	6294438 (58.66)
II	9	587056 (8.24)	11	690849 (6.44)
III	38	1095459 (15.38)	64	1902813 (17.73)
IV	99	1377925 (19.35)	100	1471934 (13.72)
V	46	337528 (4.74)	42	307545 (2.87)
VI	26	87761 (1.23)	16	62027 (0.58)
All Classes	230*	7122093 (100)	250*	107296606 (100)

*The constituent units are grouped along with the core towns and the Urban Agglomerations considered as a single unit.

The population of each of the towns by class size in each district is given at the end of this Chapter.

As already mentioned, there are 250 towns in Karnataka in 1981. There were only 230 towns in 1971. Out of 250 towns, 100 are in the size class 10,000 to 19,999, 16 towns have each a population less than 5,000. In the size class 5000-9999 there are 42 towns, 64 towns all the size class 20,000 to 49,999. Thus 267 towns out of 280 towns i.e., 92% of the towns have each a population less than 50,000. The towns or cities having a population one lakh and above constitute about 8% of the towns in the State.

We can now consider the concentration of urban population in the Cities. The 17 cities in Karnataka account for more than half the urban population in the State. The contribution to the urban population by the towns of other sizes is much smaller, the smallest contribution of 0.58%, being from the 16 Class VI towns. The contribution to the urban population by the 42 Class V and 11 Class II towns are also small.

Growth of Urban Population and of the Towns

The urban population of the State has increased by 50.65 per cent during 1971-81. The urban population in the State at each of the censuses from 1901 is indicated in Table 3.5 below

TABLE 3.5
Urban Population in Karnataka State, 1901 to 1981

Year	Urban Population	Increase or decrease in each decade	Growth rate in per cent
1	2	3	4
1901 . . .	1,639,900	..	..
1911 . . .	1,563,772	-- 76,128	-- 4.64
1921 . . .	1,840,687	+ 276,915	+ 17.71
1931 . . .	2,239,134	+ 398,447	+ 21.65
1941 . . .	2,753,967	+ 514,833	+ 22.99
1951 . . .	4,453,480	+ 1,699,513	+ 61.71
1961 . . .	5,266,493	+ 813,013	+ 18.26
1971 . . .	7,122,093	+ 1,855,600	+ 35.23
1981 . . .	10,729,606	+ 3,607,513	+ 50.65

The above table shows that at the turn of 20th Century, the total urban population of Karnataka multiplied nearly seven fold from 1.6 million to 10.7 million. Except for a slight fall between 1901-11, there has been a steady increase in the urban population.

The growth of population among the cities or towns are not uniform. As mentioned earlier, there are 17 cities in the State. The population of Cities in 1971 and 1981 and the percentage change during 1971-81 are indicated in Table 3.6 below.

TABLE 3.6
Population of Cities in 1971 and 1981

Sl. No.	City	Population in		Decade Variation	Percentage decade variation
		1971	1981		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bangalore Urban Agglomeration	1,664,208	2,921,751	+ 1,257,543	+ 75.56
2.	Hubli-Dharwad . . .	379,166	527,108	+ 147,942	+ 39.02
3.	Mysore Urban Agglomeration	355,685	479,081	+ 123,396	+ 34.69
4.	Mangalore Urban Agglomeration	223,335	306,078	+ 82,743	+ 37.05
5.	Belgaum Urban Agglomeration	213,872	300,372	+ 86,500	+ 40.44
6.	Gulbarga . . .	145,588	221,325	+ 75,737	+ 52.02
7.	Bellary . . .	125,183	201,579	+ 76,396	+ 61.03
8.	Davangere . . .	121,110	196,621	+ 75,511	+ 62.35
9.	Shimoga . . .	102,709	151,783	+ 49,074	+ 47.78
10.	Bijapur . . .	103,931	147,313	+ 43,382	+ 41.74
11.	Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration	118,861	144,385	+ 25,524	+ 21.47
12.	Bhadravathi Urban Agglomeration	101,358	130,606	+ 29,248	+ 28.86
13.	Raichur . . .	79,831	124,762	+ 44,931	+ 56.28
14.	Gadag-Betgeri . . .	95,426	117,368	+ 21,942	+ 22.99
15.	Hospet Urban Agglomeration	76,168	115,351	+ 39,183	+ 51.44
16.	Tumkur . . .	70,476	108,670	+ 38,194	+ 54.19
17.	Mandya . . .	72,132	100,285	+ 28,153	+ 39.03

Except K.G.F. all the Cities have shown large expansion of population between 1971-81.

Bangalore is the most important City in Karnataka State. It is the capital city of Karnataka. It has an area of 365.65 Sq. Kms. and population of about 2,921,751 and is a beautiful city. The City's population has grown rapidly after 1939 and the establishment and expansion of industries and Government Offices, trading and commercial organisations and educational institutions have all attracted people into the city. Bangalore City Urban Agglomeration has grown phenomenally in the last two decades and 75.56% in 1971-81.

Bangalore City has important major industries like Hindustan Aeronauticals Limited (HAL), Hindustan Machine Tools (HMT), Indian Telephone Industries (ITI), Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) and Bharat Earth Movers Limited (BEML). Bangalore has not remained the same as it was 25 years ago. There is, however, no doubt the fact that Bangalore's growth has been phenomenal. Now it has been compelled to grow upwards or skywards. This indicates unprecedented growth. Bangalore has changed in shape, in size and in tempo. There are about 2.5 million people living in the 63 Divisions of City Corporation and the area under the Bangalore Development Authority. This means that almost two thirds of this population lives within the heart of the city. The fastest growing city agglomeration among the 17 cities and agglomerations in the State is that of Bangalore Urban Agglomeration whose growth rate during the last decade has been 76 per cent. The towns and outgrowths appended to the city make only marginal addition to its total growth the bulk of this growth being contributed by Bangalore City Corporation and Bangalore Development Authority.

Other Cities namely Hubli-Dharwad, Belgaum, Davangere and Bhadravathi have grown due to the expansion of industries. Mangalore is developing fast. This is a major port since 1974. It is the only outlet for Karnataka State for traffic via Arabian Sea and the closest port. Mysore City is connected to Bangalore by the State highway. It has Central Food and Technological Research Institute establishment and various industries have been established. The establishment of Manasagangothri has added prestige to the Post Graduate Centre of the University. Between 1971-81, there was rapid urbanisation in the State, the percentage being about 50%. This is due to the fantastic increase in population of towns with the result that 17 places attained the state of cities with 100,000 and above. Of the 17 Cities in the State, the

Bangalore Urban Agglomeration is the largest with a population of 29 lakhs registering a growth rate of 76% over the decade. This is of course due to the inclusion of several new outgrowths to the Agglomeration forming a contiguous spread over Bangalore North, Bangalore South and Devanahalli taluks.

Standard Urban Areas (SUAs)

The concept of "Standard Urban Area" was introduced for the first time in the 1971 Census. The concept of town group as was adopted in the 1961 Census was of limited use as it did not bring out spatially contiguous territory of urban-rural settlements. The 1961 town-group was made of independent urban units not necessarily contiguous to one another but interdependent to some extent. The data for such town groups did not permit comparison from census to census as the boundaries of the towns changed and the intermediate areas were left out of account. It was therefore, considered, to have a fixed area covering a large core town as well as the adjoining areas which would be kept constant for at least three decades so that comparable data for such area would be available and it could be put to good use for urban development planning. It was decided to delineate the contiguous rural and urban areas which were under the intensive influence of all towns and cities with a population of 50,000 and above. Such areas are Standard Urban Areas. The essential requirements for the constitution of a Standard Urban Area are that (i) it should have a core town of a minimum population of 50,000, (ii) the contiguous areas made up of other urban as well as rural administrative units should have close mutual socio-economic linkages with the core town, and (iii) in all probability this entire area will get fully urbanised in a period of two or three decades.

During the 1971 Census, seventeen areas in all were delineated as Standard Urban Areas in Karnataka State. The task of delineation of SUA was basically completed before the conduct of 1971 Census on the basis of projected population based on 1961 census data. However, after the conclusion of 1971 Census, it was found that four more towns, namely, Bidar, Chitradurga, Hassan and Mandya had actually crossed the 50,000 population mark. A decision was taken to delineate SUAs in respect of these four towns also recently, and to add to the list of 1971 SUAs. Thus, in the 1981 Census, there are 21 SUAs as against 17 in 1971. As in 1971, certain basic data are presented for the Standard Urban Areas in Table A-5 in our publication. The idea is to present basic data for these areas for the two previous censuses so that the urbanisation in these areas can be studied.

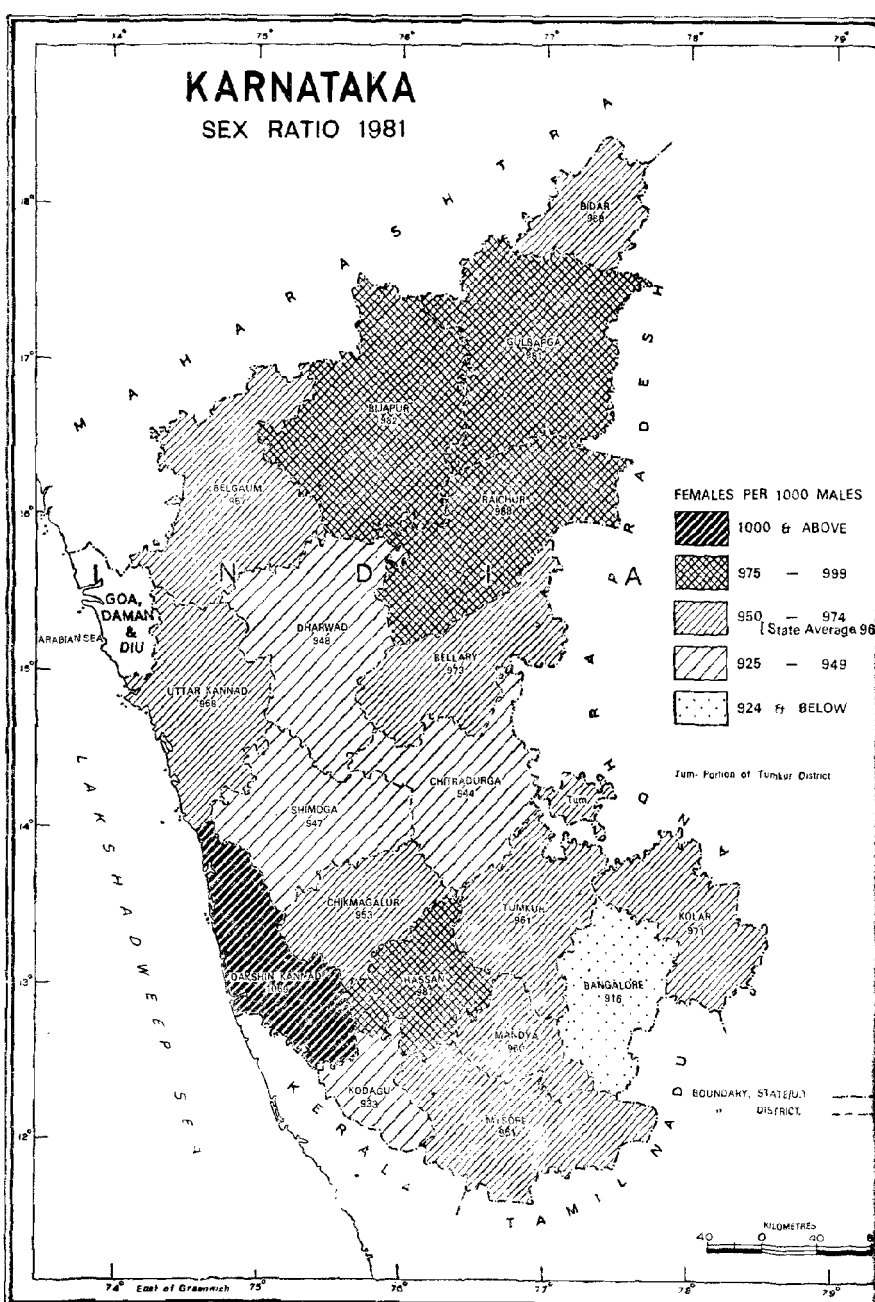
Standard Urban Areas

Out of 21 Standard Urban Areas, 2 each have a population of more than 5 lakhs according to 1981 Census.

2 Units have a population ranging from 50,000 to 1 lakh; 11 units have a population between one to two lakhs. 6 units have a population between two to five lakhs. The names of all Standard Urban Areas together with the number of constituent units and population are given in Table 3.8. The data relating to the Standard Urban Areas are presented in Table A-5 in our volume on General Population Table (Part II A).

TABLE 3.8
Standard Urban Areas and their Rural and Urban Components

Sl. No.	Name of S.U.A.	No. of Urban Components	No. of Rural Components	Population in 1981
1	2	3	4	5
1. Bangalore		96	141	3,068,001
2. Belgaum		3	18	340,570
3. Bellary		1	8	208,232
4. Hospet		4	5	121,775
5. Bidar		1	33	102,068
6. Bagalkot		1	6	76,277
7. Bijapur		1	7	158,652
8. Chitradurga		1	20	92,956
9. Davangere		1	11	223,323
10. Mangalore		21	25	413,505
11. Gadag-Betigere		1	4	120,188
12. Hubli-Dharwad		1	1	530,955
13. Gulbarga		1	22	243,014
14. Hassan		1	41	105,487
15. Kolar Gold Fields		4	33	186,476
16. Mandya		1	19	141,819
17. Mysore		14	16	499,569
18. Raichur		1	9	139,845
19. Bhadravathi		2	19	155,702
20. Shimoga		1	19	171,544
21. Tumkur		1	15	129,329



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The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical

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CHAPTER IV

HOW MANY AMONGST US ARE MEN AND HOW MANY ARE WOMEN? ARE WE BALANCED? IS THE POPULATION YOUNG OR OLD?

It is biological phenomenon that the population species in general and the human population in particular consists of both males and females. At a first look it appears that chances of an individual being male is the same as the chances of being a female. But unfortunately, nobody knows the miracles of the nature, and often we see either an excess of males or females. It is very rare to come across a population with the same number of males and females. Amongst males (or females) it is very unlikely that distribution amongst various age-groups is very identical. This variation of pattern has attracted the interests of demographers, sociologists and many others concerned with the welfare of the population.

The Sex Ratio

The Sex-ratio is defined as the number of females per 1,000 males (In most of the other countries it is defined as the number of males per 1,000 females). As stated earlier, if there were one male for every female, the Sex-ratio would have been 1000. But this is an ideal situation seldom met. The population is most often unbalanced. Either it has an excess of males or an excess of females. The Sex-ratio indicates the distribution of men and women in the population. Sex-ratio greater than 1,000 indicates that females are greater in number than males. If the ratio is less than 1,000 it indicates males dominate in number.

There are many reasons which partly explain why the Sex-ratio is not always 1,000. The imbalance between males and females can be caused by many factors, all of which are not clear. It is not possible to consider all these problems, within the scope of this portrait. But we consider a few of them in the following paragraphs.

Higher child mortality amongst the males upset the balance of Sex-ratio in the young ages. High maternal mortality can upset the balance of Sex-ratio amongst adults. Deaths due to senility, accidents and injuries can upset the balance in old ages.

In the past a large number of female children were sacrificed under what is known as "Infanticide". It was an innate desire to have only male children. Consequently the child population was biased towards males.

But most of the male adults were victims of many epidemic diseases, accidents and injuries and we used to have a large stock of widows. These two together used to imbalance the population.

As man started migrating, he went on adding problems. There could be a large or small population, incoming or outgoing, consisting of large (or small) number of males (females) a large number of young (or old) males (or females), in search of food, shelter and/or employment. The migration may be compelled out of a situation such as war, famine, flood, epidemic and natural calamities. It may also be out of one's own desire for betterment.

Thus the distribution of men and women is conditioned by various factors. Of late, the Government of India has been educating people to accept and welcome the baby be it male or a female. The outlook also has changed and equal facilities are being extended to both the sexes. In such a state of equality one might expect that the balance of males and females would be achieved, but for the biological factors. Research is in progress even to control these biological factors.

Sex Ratio in Karnataka and other States

It would be of interest to know what is the sex-ratio of Karnataka, India as well as other States and Union Territories of India. Table 4.1 produced below presents the same.

TABLE 4.1
Sex ratios in the States and Union Territories, 1981

Sl. No.	India/States/Union Territories	Sex ratio
1	2	3
INDIA	.	933
1. Andhra Pradesh	.	975
2. Assam	.	901
3. Bihar	.	946

TABLE 4.1— *Concl.*

1	2	3
4. Gujarat		942
5. Haryana		870
6. Himachal Pradesh		973
7. Jammu & Kashmir		892
8. KARNATAKA		963
9. Kerala		1,032
10. Madhya Pradesh		941
11. Maharashtra		937
12. Manipur		971
13. Meghalaya		954
14. Nagaland		863
15. Orissa		981
16. Punjab		879
17. Rajasthan		919
18. Sikkim		835
19. Tamil Nadu		977
20. Tripura		946
21. Uttar Pradesh		885
22. West Bengal		911
Union Territories		
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands		760
2. Arunachal Pradesh		862
3. Chandigarh		769
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli		974
5. Delhi		808
6. Goa, Daman & Diu		981
7. Lakshadweep		975
8. Mizoram		919
9. Pondicherry		985

It may be observed that the Sex-ratio varies from 760 in Andaman & Nicobar Islands to 1,032 in Kerala. At the country level it is 933 and is 963 for Karnataka. Thus we observe that the position of Karnataka is far better compared to the National average. Kerala has the highest number of females which is probably due to large scale migration of males to neighbouring States for business etc. Similar is the case in the coastal Karnataka and Andaman & Nicobar Islands closely followed by Chandigarh that have the lowest number of females.

Sex ratio in the Districts

Having looked at the sex-ratio of States and Union Territories, the next turn would be to look at the sex-ratio in the districts of Karnataka. Statement 4.2 below presents the same.

TABLE 4.2
Sex-ratio in the Districts

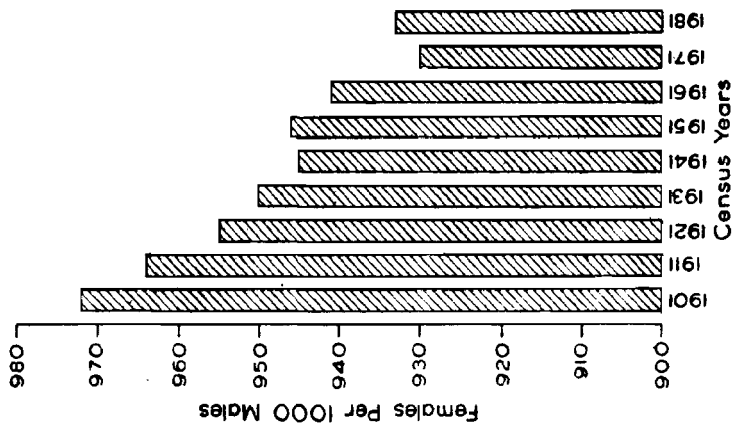
Sl.No.	State/Districts	Sex-ratio
KARNATAKA STATE		963
1. Bangalore		916
2. Belgaum		957
3. Bellary		973
4. Bidar		968
5. Bijapur		982
6. Chikmagalur		953
7. Chitradurga		944
8. Dakshin Kannad		1,059
9. Dharwad		948
10. Gulbarga		981
11. Hassan		987
12. Kodagu		933
13. Kolar		971
14. Mandya		960
15. Mysore		951
16. Raichur		988
17. Shimoga		947
18. Tumkur		961
19. Uttar Kannad		958

At the outset, it may be observed that the sex-ratios are all greater than 900. Lowest sex-ratio of 916 is in Bangalore District and highest sex-ratio of 1,059 is in Dakshin Kannad District. The State as a whole has a sex-ratio of 963. If we consider a sex-ratio of 950 as low, then, the districts of Bangalore, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Kodagu and Shimoga all have more males than females. Bangalore district has improved its sex-ratio from 909 in 1971 to 916 in 1981 Census.

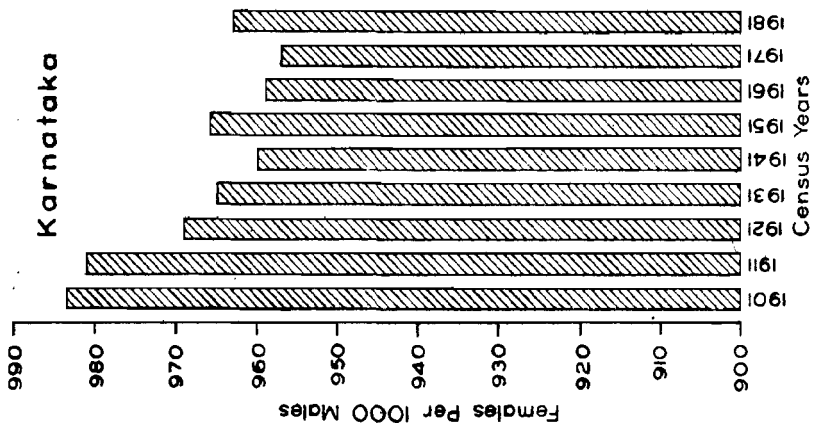
The comparatively low-sex-ratio in the districts of Bangalore, Chitradurga and Shimoga are mainly influenced by the presence of large industrial establishments. As we know from

Sex Ratio 1901-81

India

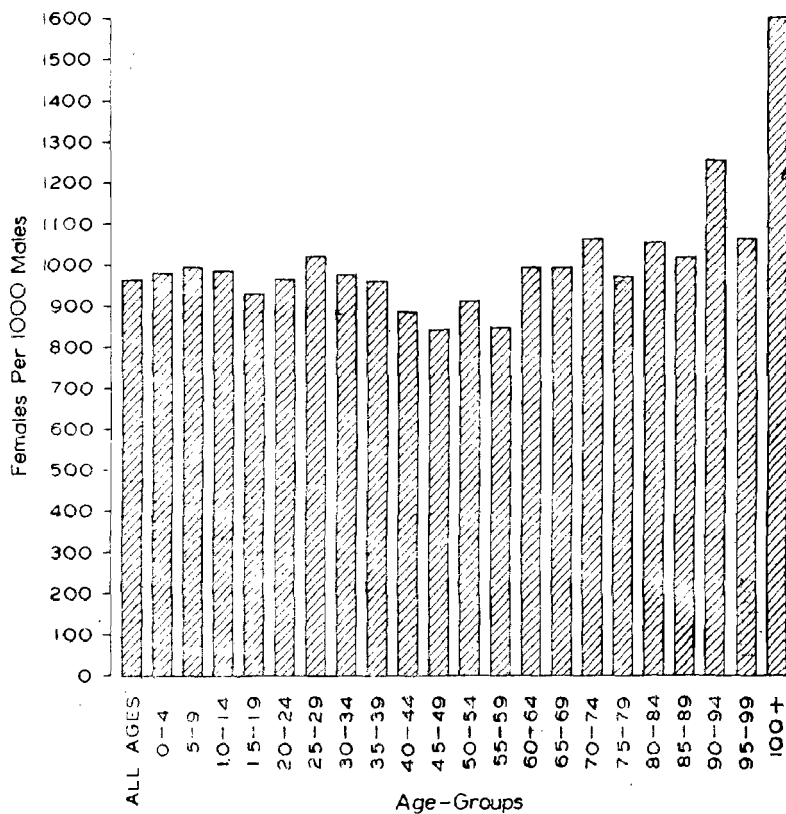


Karnataka



KARNATAKA

Sex Ratio By Age-Groups 1981



observations, males migrate into industrial areas for work in greater numbers than females. The large industrial establishments have attracted a great number of males from other districts of the State, reducing the sex-ratio. Large cities also exist in the districts of Mysore, Dharwad and Belgaum. The districts of Kodagu and Chikmagalur are Malnad areas of large plantations. Males have migrated into these districts to work on the plantations, thus lowering the sex-ratio in these areas.

The only district where females exceed males is Dakshin Kannad district. Traditionally, a large number of males out-migrate for their earning in the plantation areas of the neighbouring districts of Kodagu and Chikmagalur or they migrate to the large cities to work in hotels and restaurants. The families are generally left behind. As a consequence, females are in excess.

Sex-ratio in Rural-Urban areas

So far, we looked at the sex-ratio either at the district level or at the State level. It is appropriate to think in terms of rural-urban difference and it is exactly what we propose to do.

TABLE 4.3
Sex-ratio in the Rural-Urban areas of the districts

Sl. No.	State/District	Sex-ratio	
		Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
KARNATAKA	.	978	926
1. Bangalore	.	948	899
2. Belgaum	.	965	928
3. Bellary	.	984	951
4. Bidar	.	978	920
5. Bijapur	.	993	951
6. Chikmagalur	.	963	905
7. Chitradurga	.	957	904
8. Dakshin Kannad	.	1,075	1,013
9. Dharwad	.	959	929
10. Gulbarga	.	955	935
11. Hassan	.	999	916

TABLE 4.3—*Concl'd.*

1	2	3
12. Kodagu	943	884
13. Kolar	976	953
14. Mandya	966	924
15. Mysore	956	937
16. Raichur	997	952
17. Shimoga	955	923
18. Tumkur	969	912
19. Uttar Kannad	965	939

Table 4.3 presents the sex-ratio by Rural-Urban break-up. We find that at the State level, there are more females than in Urban areas. The same is true of all the districts. Except Dakshin Kannad district, the sex-ratio is in favour of males only. The low Urban sex-ratios, which indicate a predominance of males, is mostly attributable to migration of males into urban areas in search of jobs. The large industrial cities of Bangalore, Davangere, Bhadravathi and Shimoga attract male workers in great numbers and the urban sex-ratio is, therefore, much lower than the rural sex-ratio in the districts in which these cities are located.

Sex-ratio in Dakshin Kannad District is lower in rural areas than in urban areas, but is predominantly female due to the reason that a large number of males outmigrate into neighbouring plantations.

It is not quite uncommon if the sex-ratio tilts in favour of males in cities and towns, as a large number of male migrants in search of jobs can cause the imbalance. Let us see how far this is true in the case of Class I towns of Karnataka.

Sl. No.	Name of City	Males	Females	Sex-ratio
1	2	3	4	5
1. Bangalore Urban Agglomeration		1,541,397	1,380,354	896
2. Hubli-Dharwad		275,703	251,405	912
3. Mysore Urban Agglomeration		247,323	231,758	937

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Mangalore Urban Agglomeration	152,541	153,537	1007
5.	Belgaum Urban Agglomeration	158,573	141,799	894
6.	Gulbarga	116,394	104,931	902
7.	Bellary	103,802	97,777	942
8.	Davangere	103,280	93,341	904
9.	Shimoga	39,430	72,353	911
10.	Bijapur	76,647	70,666	922
11.	Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration	73,220	71,165	972
12.	Bhadravathi Urban Agglomeration	68,154	62,452	916
13.	Raichur	64,529	60,233	933
14.	Gadag—Betigeri . .	60,581	56,787	937
15.	Hospet Urban Agglomeration	58,757	56,594	963
16.	Tumkur	57,555	51,115	888
17.	Mandya	52,517	47,768	910

From the above statement it appears at first sight that except Mangalore Urban Agglomeration, the sex-ratio is less than 1,000 in all the Class I towns. Bangalore City U.A., Belgaum U.A. and Tumkur City attract the largest number of males who seek employment in the factories and other industrial units in them.

Apart from the cities, the sex-ratio is low in some of the other towns also. There are few towns which are entirely centered around one industry. We can call them factory towns. In such factory towns the workers are mostly males and the sex-ratios in such towns are very low. A few examples of such towns are Wadi A.C.C. Notified Area (671), Shahabad A.C.C. Notified Area (895), Adityapatna (853) in which cement factories are located or Kudremukh Mines area (576) Hatti Gold Mines (886) where Iron Ore and Gold Minings are situated. The sex-ratio in parts of Malnad area for example Sakalespur

(865), Kushal Nagar (831), Suntikoppa (826), Gonikoppal (802) are also low due to a large number of male workers in coffee, cardamom and pepper plantations. The sex-ratio in project areas like Ambikanagar (802), Ganeshgudi (734), Jog Falls (886) are also low. We, therefore, find the sex-ratio in a town is influenced to great degree by its industrial or other functional characteristics.

Age Structure of the Population

The population is composed of people of different characteristics. Take for example a household, you may notice that not all the members of household are of the same sex, age or activity. There may be large number of adults and a few children or vice-versa. Similarly, males may be in large number than the females or vice-versa. Unless we know the ages of different individuals we cannot compare them for other characteristics. But, at a State or Country level, it will be difficult to compare person by person, as there will be a large number of people. So we group them at an age interval of 5 years and such a tabulation of people by age-groups is known as age-structure of the population. From the age-structure we can compare the population of two different States/Countries, or plan for Socio-Economic-Health-Education needs of the population.

Table 4.4 below presents the distribution of the population by age-groups for Karnataka as well as India.

TABLE 4.4
Distribution of population by Age-groups

Age-group	India		KARNATAKA	
	Population	Proportion	Population	Proportion
0 — 14 . . .	263,064,491	39.54	14,678,866	39.53
15 — 19 . . .	64,037,433	9.63	3,691,622	9.94
20 — 24 . . .	57,307,790	8.61	3,280,282	8.83
25 — 29 . . .	50,747,085	7.63	2,908,324	7.83
30 — 39 . . .	81,336,871	12.23	4,433,072	11.94
40 — 49 . . .	63,461,677	9.54	3,413,247	9.19
50 — 59 . . .	41,881,844	6.30	2,234,903	6.02
60 +	43,172,244	6.49	2,458,785	6.62
	665,287,832	99.97	37,135,714	99.90

NOTE.—Age not stated is included in the Total.

We may observe that both for Karnataka and India about 39% of the population is concentrated in (0-14) age-group. In other words 39% of our population is mainly children. Although the figure is alarming, still, it has, shown a decline compared to 1971 Census. During 1971 Census about 42% of the population were in (0-14) age-group. A large young population causes a lot of strain, as they are solely dependent on others for food, shelter and clothing. Also, a number of schools become necessary to educate them at least upto literacy level. More attention has to be paid on medical care. In India, a large number of children suffer from malnutrition and hence suffer from a number of diseases. Also, it is the root cause for poverty. That is why we quite often hear on the radio, television and cinema as well from newspapers and other magazines, that a small family is the happiest family. It is not only beneficial for the health of the child but also for the mother. With one or two children, it would be easy for the parents to give them good food, clothing, education and entertainment. Thus the burden of the parents gets lessened. Thus, even now, a large portion of the population is dependent on others to support them.

In other age-groups also, we observe that the pattern for Karnataka is similar to that of India. Those who are aged 60 and above account only for about a six and a half per cent of the total population. By 60 years of age, a person normally retires from his active life and he depends on his children to support. Thus, the (0-14) and (60 +) populations form a dependent population.

By 'Dependency Ratio' we mean the ratio of the (0-14) and (60 +) populations to the population in (15-59) age-group. This is often multiplied by 100 to express it as percentage. Generally, it is believed that people in the (15-59) age-group are physically capable of doing some type of work or the other. Hence, the ratio is known as 'Dependency Ratio'. This can be calculated for India and Karnataka using the figures in Table 4.4. We get a dependency ratio of 85 for India and 86 for Karnataka. This means that out of every 100 persons 85 persons are dependent on only 15 persons who win the bread. Very bad indeed, as, not all these 15 need be workers but non-workers also. Thus, if we restrict our attention only to workers, the dependency ratio will further boost up.

It would be interesting to know, whether this is true of this country only or otherwise. So let us have a quick look at the

dependency ratio of some of the countries in the world which is presented in Table 4.5.

Mexico, Pakistan, Bangladesh have very high Dependency Ratios exceeding 100, whereas Nepal has similarity with India. China has a value of 70. A high ratio is indicated whenever the percentage in (0-14) age-group is very high. F.D.R., Sweden, G.D.R., and England whose percentages in (0-14) age-group are 16.86, 19.24, 19.34 and 19.93 respectively around 1981-83. The dependency ratios are 58, 71.62 and 68 respectively. The lowest dependency ratio as revealed by the table is 53 in U.S.S.R. Thus, it is quite clear that lower the proportion in (0-14) age-group, lower is the dependency ratio, which is pronounced very clearly by most of the developed countries. It will take some more time for a country like ours, to catch up with the

TABLE
Proportion of Population

Age-group	MEXICO			JAPAN		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
<1				1.49	0.77	0.72
1 - 4	18.42	9.39	9.03	6.54	3.36	3.18
5 - 9	15.05	7.67	7.38	8.55	4.38	4.17
10 - 14	12.75	6.49	6.26	7.48	3.83	3.65
15 - 19	10.76	5.48	5.28	6.96	3.56	3.40
20 - 24	8.81	4.48	4.23	6.99	3.53	3.46
25 - 29	7.12	3.61	3.51	8.93	4.48	4.45
30 - 34	5.77	2.91	2.86	8.38	4.20	4.18
35 - 39	4.73	2.37	2.36	7.82	3.91	3.91
40 - 44	3.94	1.97	1.97	7.31	3.66	3.65
45 - 49	3.27	1.62	1.65	6.84	3.42	3.42
50 - 54	2.61	1.28	1.33	5.88	2.85	3.03
55 - 59	1.97	0.96	1.01	4.42	1.92	2.50
60 - 64	1.49	0.72	0.77	3.79	1.69	2.10
65 - 69	1.21	0.58	0.63	3.32	1.47	1.85
70 - 74	0.94	0.45	0.49	2.39	1.06	1.33
75 - 79	0.61	0.29	0.32	1.66	0.70	0.96
80 - 84	0.55	0.25	0.30	0.85	0.33	0.52
85 +				0.40	0.13	0.27

developed countries. But, one need not be too pessimistic as with the massive literacy programme, people will come to appreciate the benefits of small families. The reversal trend can occur when there is reversal in the flow of wealth. In other words, the parents should stop depending on their children, for their old days, as used to happen all these days. Hence, the Government has introduced a number of welfare schemes, including the old age pensions (enhanced), so that the old need no more fear that they would be looked down in their old age. Similarly, compulsory free primary education scheme has been launched. With this, not too far in the future, one may find that wealth starts flowing from father to son. This is known as reversal flow of wealth. Then the dependency ratio would start dwindling as in the case of developed countries.

4.5

in the various age-groups

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC			SWEEDEN			Age-group
P	M	F	P	M	F	
1.39	0.71	0.68	1.14	0.58	0.56	<1
4.73	2.43	2.30	5.07	2.60	2.47	1 — 4
6.17	3.16	3.01	6.74	3.45	3.29	5 — 9
7.61	3.90	3.71	7.32	3.76	3.56	10 — 14
8.51	4.36	4.15	6.49	3.32	3.17	15 — 19
7.82	4.02	3.80	6.76	3.45	3.31	20 — 24
7.60	3.90	3.70	7.37	3.77	3.60	25 — 29
5.15	2.61	2.54	8.22	4.23	3.99	30 — 34
7.49	3.76	3.73	6.47	3.34	3.13	35 — 39
7.49	3.76	3.73	5.42	2.76	2.66	40 — 44
6.00	2.98	3.02	5.42	2.71	2.71	45 — 49
5.45	2.37	3.08	5.79	2.88	2.91	50 — 54
5.15	1.92	3.23	6.27	3.10	3.17	55 — 59
3.25	1.18	2.07	5.67	2.76	2.91	60 — 64
5.25	1.91	3.34	5.41	2.57	2.84	65 — 69
4.83	1.79	3.04	4.38	1.97	2.41	70 — 74
3.46	1.24	2.22	3.13	1.31	1.82	75 — 79
1.81	0.55	1.26	1.83	0.71	1.12	80 — 84
0.84	0.24	0.60	1.10	0.38	0.72	85+

Age Pyramid

So far we discussed the age-structure of Karnataka and India in a tabular form. How would it look if we were to view them pictorially. If we plot the proportion of females against males in each age-group on a graph sheet, we get a pyramid shaped picture. Such a picture is known as age pyramid. This helps us to look at the age-sex composition of a population at one-stroke. It is conventional to plot males on the left side and females on the right side. The bars which will be very large at the beginning or the base, start reducing as age advances, which may be due to deaths or migration in the respective age-groups. Pyramids can be of different shapes. While one slopes down as age increases, one may slope up as age increases, or, it may be just constant as in the case of a stable population. Let us take a look at the age pyramids of Karnataka and India and later compare them with other selected countries.

The proportions of males and females by Quinquennial age-groups (five year age-groups) for both Karnataka and India are presented in Table 4.6.

TABLE 4.6

Proportions of population in the various age-groups (in per cent) India and Karnataka

Age-groups	INDIA		KARNATAKA	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
0 — 4	6.37	6.21	6.28	6.15
5 — 9	7.25	6.82	7.00	6.97
10 — 14	6.79	6.09	6.61	6.51
15 — 19	5.09	4.53	5.15	4.79
20 — 24	4.35	4.26	4.50	4.34
25 — 29	3.87	3.76	3.88	3.95
30 — 34	3.25	3.13	3.14	3.07
35 — 39	2.99	2.85	2.93	2.80
40 — 44	2.71	2.43	2.65	2.33
45 — 49	2.32	2.08	2.29	1.93

TABLE 4.6— *concl'd.*

1	2	3	4	5
50 — 54	2.08	1.75	1.99	1.81
55 — 59	1.28	1.19	1.20	1.02
60 — 64	1.41	1.32	1.38	1.37
65 — 69	0.72	0.71	0.70	0.70
70 — 74	0.63	0.60	0.61	0.65
75 — 79	0.24	0.23	0.26	0.25
80 — 84	0.20	0.20	0.23	0.24
85 — 89	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06
90 — 94	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04
95 — 99	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
100 +	N	0.01	0.01	0.01

Corresponding Age-pyramid are also presented along side.

Both for India and Karnataka, we find a very large base but they are somewhat shorter than those in the 1971 Census. The large base is mainly due to large proportions in those age-groups. As we advance with the age-groups, the bars become shorter and shorter. The shrinking of the bars are mainly due to deaths and migration occurring in those age-groups. In the bars in (15-50) age-group, one may observe that the bars in the females are much shorter than those in males, mainly due to maternal mortality. The main reason behind such a picture of the population is as follows. Our country in the beginning of this century had very high birth rate and at the same time a very high death rate, which used to keep the population at a balance. However, with the developments in the medical science brought the death rates to lower levels much faster than in the developed countries, while the birth rates continued to be high. Unlike other countries, Indians governed by their religious customs did not out migrate as crossing the sea was a sin. Hence, the problem of population is facing this country like a demon.

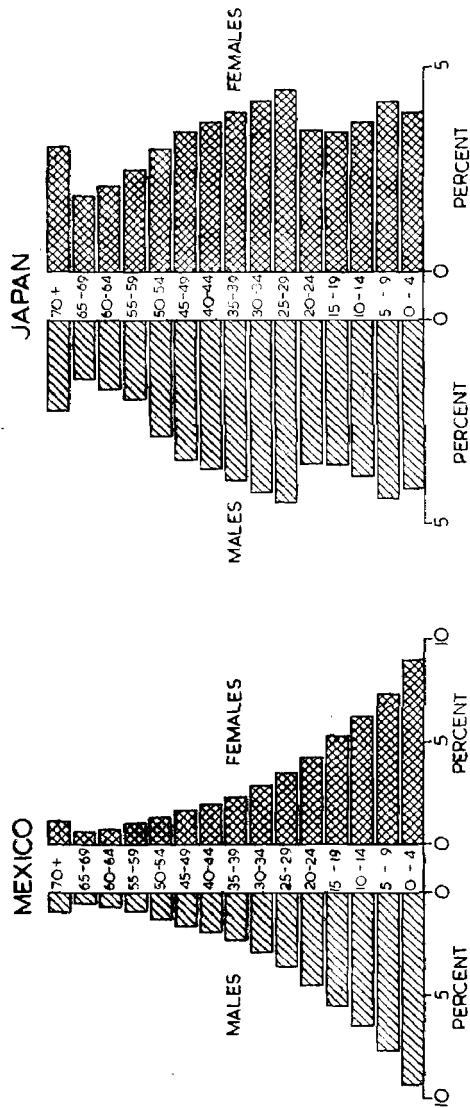
Mexico shows a similar pattern to that of India or Karnataka. Observe that the base of the pyramid is unusually large. The country has a large population and a high birth rate.

A look at the age pyramid of Japan shows that its base is very small and its sloping down is not so steep as in the cases we have considered so far. Similarly, we observe that West Germany and Sweden have shorter bases and a long top. These countries are heading towards a stable age pattern, which will take at least another score for India or Karnataka to hit at.

The Birth rates were 14.3, 11.6 and 14.0 whereas, the death rates were 5.9, 11.0 and 13.9 for Japan, Sweden and G.D.R., respectively, in the year 1979. For Mexico, the average during 1970-75 had a birth rate of 42 and death rate of 8.6. This speaks clearly for the stunted, stabilised and narrowing (bases of the) pyramids of those countries.

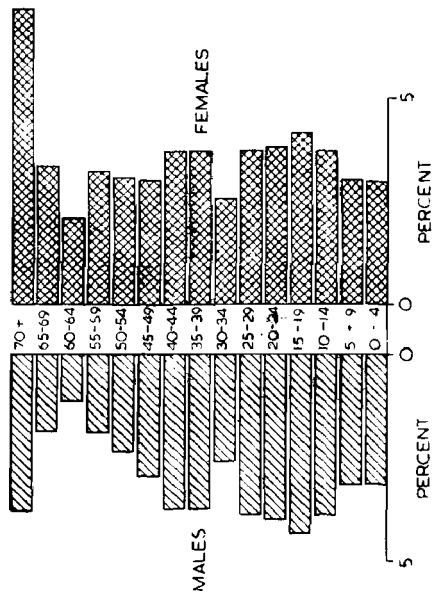
If one holds the age pyramids upside down, a true picture of the dependency ratio can be obtained. A large population has to be supported by a small population whenever the dependency ratio is higher as in the case of India, Karnataka and Mexico, and a smaller population as in the case of Japan, Sweden and G.D.R.

AGE PYRAMIDS

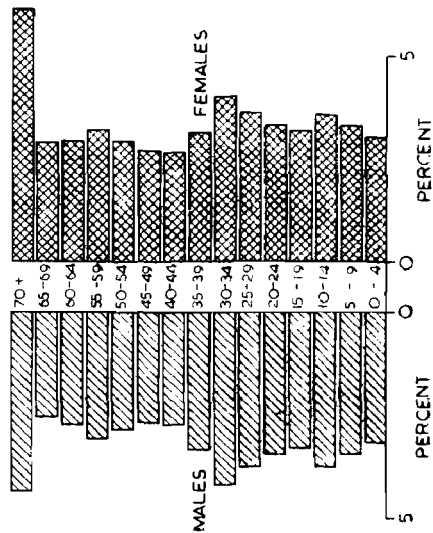


AGE PYRAMIDS

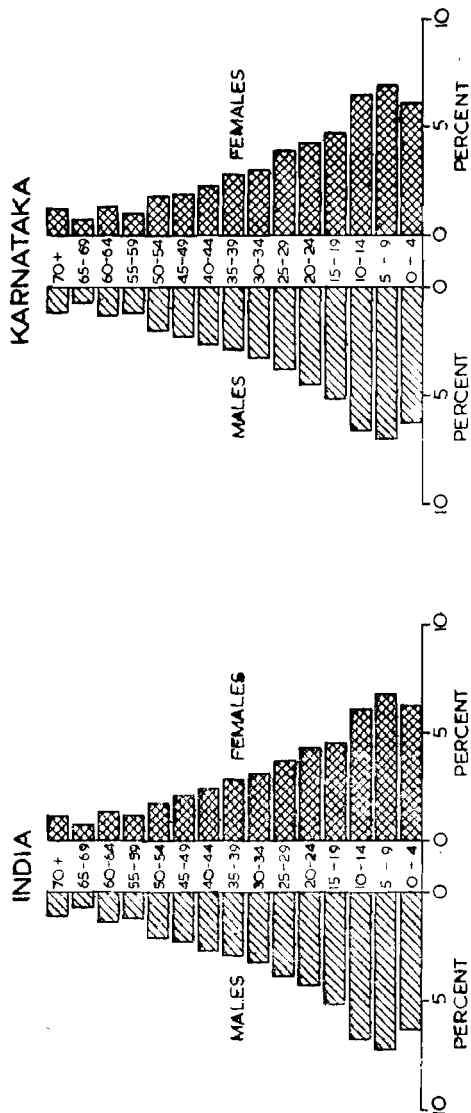
WEST GERMANY



SWEDEN



AGE PYRAMIDS



CHAPTER V

HOW MANY OF US CAN READ AND WRITE?

You may be surprised to know that in a big country with many interesting features like ours, many people do not know how to read and write, and are continuously adopting thumb impression in place of signatures. This basic drawback has let down India in competing with the international activities. Leave alone that, even in our own country a lot of fraud and dectet took place for over generations, and people accepted it as their fate.

The Census asked two simple questions—one on literacy and another on educational level. By a literate, we mean, a person who is capable of reading and writing with understanding in any language known to him. A simple test of literacy would be the ability to write a simple letter in a language known to him. If a person was not literate, he was an illiterate.

While a person can be a literate, he need not necessarily have any educational level. Whereas, a person having an educational level is necessarily a literate. By educational level is meant the stage of schooling or other training attained by a person.

By literacy rate we mean General Literacy Rate. Suppose the General Literacy Rate of a place is 30% say. By this we mean out of every 100 people about 30 know how to read and write with understanding. Does it mean that children below age 4 can also be in these 30? No! Children below age 4, irrespective of whether they have picked up some words such as Daddy, Mummy, etc., will all be treated as illiterates. Even then a lot more do not know how to read and write. The act of excluding children below the age 4 for calculation of literacy rate, will lead to a new rate known as "Effective Literacy Rate". Thus,

$$\begin{aligned}\text{General Literacy Rate} &= \frac{\text{No. of literates in the population}}{\text{The entire population}} \\ \text{Effective Literacy Rate} &= \frac{\text{No. of Literates}}{\text{Population aged 5 years \& above}}\end{aligned}$$

These are generally multiplied by 100 and expressed as such.

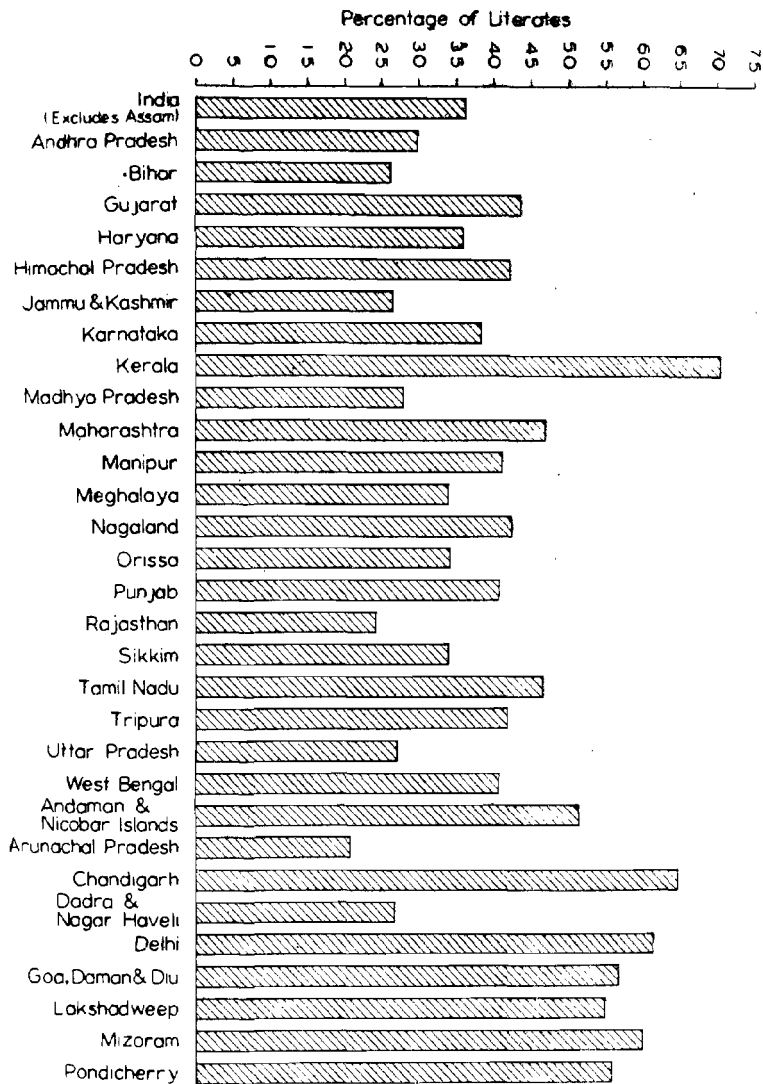
Now, it is time for us to look at the literacy rates at the country level and different states. The same is presented in Table 5.1.

TABLE 5.1
General Literacy Rates in India, States & Union Territories, 1981

India/States/U.Ts.	General Literacy Rate Percentage Among		
	All Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
INDIA*	36.23	46.89	24.82
States			
1. Andhra Pradesh	29.94	39.26	20.39
2. Bihar	26.20	38.11	13.62
3. Gujarat	43.70	54.44	32.30
4. Haryana	36.14	48.20	22.27
5. Himachal Pradesh	42.48	53.19	31.46
6. Jammu & Kashmir	26.67	36.29	15.88
7. KARNATAKA	38.46	48.81	27.71
8. Kerala	70.42	75.26	65.73
9. Madhya Pradesh	27.87	39.49	15.53
10. Maharashtra	47.18	58.79	34.79
11. Manipur	41.35	53.29	29.06
12. Meghalaya	34.08	37.89	30.08
13. Nagaland	42.57	50.06	33.89
14. Orissa	34.23	47.10	21.12
15. Punjab	40.86	47.16	33.69
16. Rajasthan	24.38	36.30	11.42
17. Sikkim	34.05	43.95	22.20
18. Tamil Nadu	46.76	58.26	34.99
19. Tripura	42.12	51.70	32.00
20. Uttar Pradesh	27.16	38.76	14.04
21. West Bengal	40.94	50.67	30.25

LITERACY RATES 1981

India And States/Union Territories



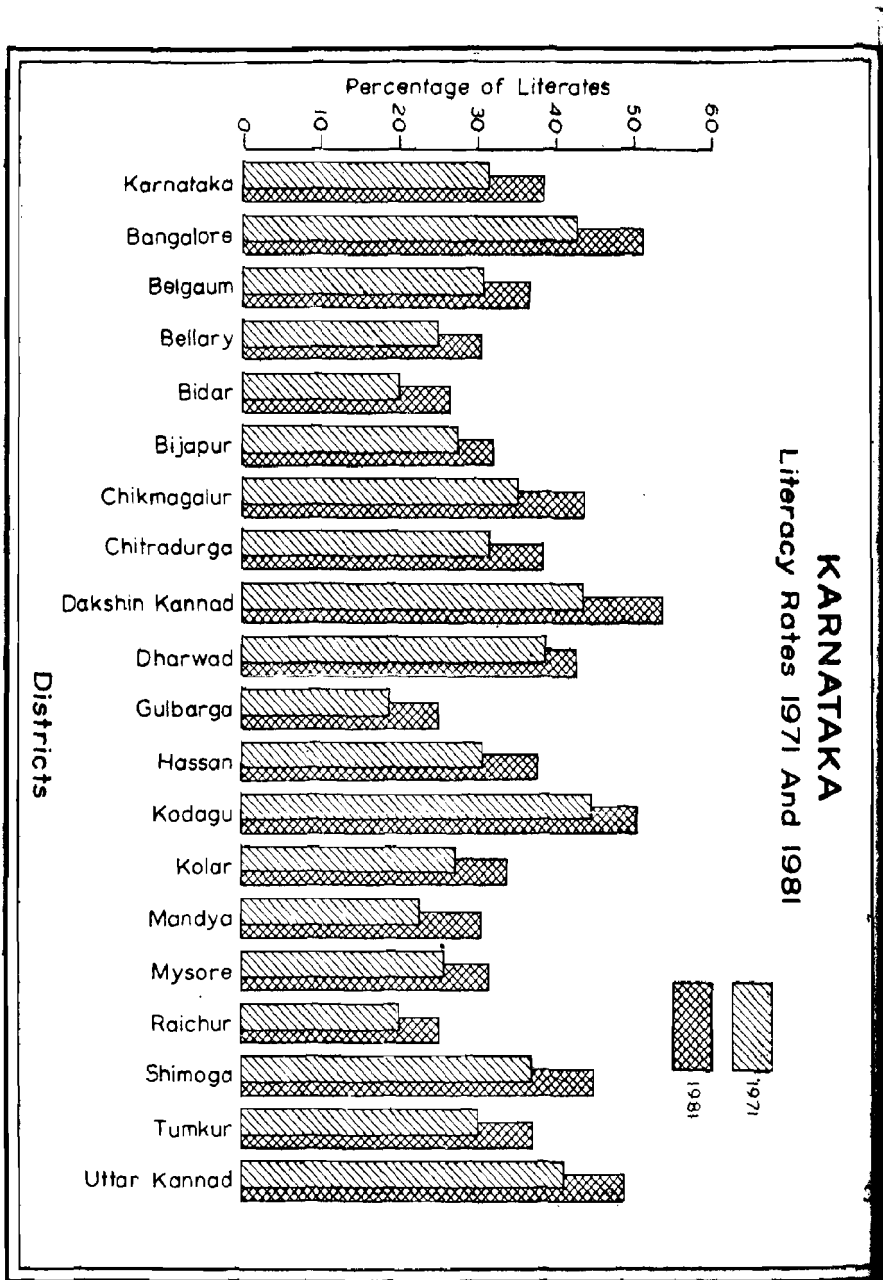


TABLE 5.1—*Concl'd.*

1	2	3	4
Union Territories			
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	51.56	58.72	42.14
2. Arunachal Pradesh	20.79	28.94	11.32
3. Chandigarh	64.79	69.00	59.31
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	26.67	36.32	16.78
5. Delhi	61.54	68.40	53.07
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	56.66	65.59	47.56
7. Lakshadweep	55.07	65.24	44.65
8. Mizoram	59.88	64.46	54.91
9. Pondicherry	55.85	65.84	45.71

*Excludes Assam.

At the country level, about 36% of the people know how to read and write, 47% of males and 25% of females know how to read and write. There has been some improvement though not encouraging. We have added just 7 more literates in the last decade, for every 100 persons. Very bad! Isn't it? Karnataka presents the same picture as that at the country level.

The State/Union Territories which have high literacy rates are Kerala, Delhi, Mizoram, Goa, Daman & Diu, Pondicherry, and Lakshadweep in the decreasing order. Lowest literacy rate is about 21% in Arunachal Pradesh. It may be observed that male literacy rate is generally higher than females for obvious reasons. The only State which has a matchable high literacy rate is Kerala. The position is better in the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Delhi and Mizoram.

Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh and Dadra & Nagar Haveli all have a literacy rate around 15% for females.

That the literacy rates for females are so low is mainly due to tradition of not sending the girls to schools till late 50s. Even when sent to school there used to be a large dropout.

The dropout is not peculiar to females only, but applies equally well to males also. Our country is mainly rural and its main activity is agriculture. As people adopted pre-mechanisation methods in Agriculture for a long time, they wanted more

manual labour. Hence, a large population could not take up schooling. Also, it must be noted, that in India, the practice was to transfer knowledge from mouth to ear that is, by-heart only. Every bit was memorised very accurately. Rural people are no exception to this who know the great epics by-heart in the form of folk songs and dramas. Hence, there was no need for reading and writing. This is the main reason why a majority do not know how to read and write in the modern sense.

Now, it is time that we turn our eyes to our State and see what is happening. We consider only effective literacy rates in all the discussions below.

Effective Literacy Rates in Karnataka State and Other Districts

We saw that Karnataka had a general literacy rate of 38% as from Table 5.1. But when, we look at the effective literacy rate it is about 44%. The rate for males is 56% and for females it is 32%. The rates for the State and 19 districts are presented in Table 5.2.

TABLE 5.2
Effective Literacy Rates in the Districts

States/Districts	Effective Literacy Rates Among		
	Total Population	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
KARNATAKA	43.92	55.67	31.68
1. Bangalore	58.25	67.33	48.23
2. Belgaum	41.80	55.42	27.52
3. Bellary	35.28	47.93	22.62
4. Bidar	30.44	44.08	16.41
5. Bijapur	36.86	52.21	21.27
6. Chikmagalur	49.21	59.38	38.50
7. Chitradurga	43.76	55.55	31.14
8. Dakshin Kannad	60.37	70.51	50.91
9. Dharwad	48.63	62.26	34.26
10. Gulbarga	28.81	42.00	15.36

TABLE 5.2—*Concl'd.*

1	2	3	4
11. Hassan	42.69	55.09	30.08
12. Kodagu	56.73	63.77	49.14
13. Kolar	38.34	50.39	25.88
14. Mandya	34.71	46.01	22.82
15. Mysore	35.71	44.71	26.21
16. Raichur	28.49	41.37	15.44
17. Shimoga	50.48	60.92	39.40
18. Tumkur	42.00	54.88	28.60
19. Uttar Kannad	55.05	65.32	44.34

Dakshin Kannad district tops with an effective literacy rate of 60%. It has 71% of its males and 51% of its females, above the age of 4, as literates. Kodagu which was topping till the last census has slipped down occupying third place with a rate of 57%. Bangalore stands second with a rate of 58%. Raichur, Gulbarga and Bidar have very bad rates around 30%. In fact, the rates for women is (around 16%) worst in these districts. It may also be observed that Bangalore, Dakshin Kannad and Kodagu all have a female effective literacy rate around 50%.

It may be observed that in general males have a high rate than females, and that the male rates are all greater than 40%.

Effective Literacy Rates in Rural and Urban Areas

Urban areas have better educational facilities than rural areas. Hence, it is but natural to expect high rates in urban areas than in rural areas. Urban areas open a number of ways for its population to become literates, in the form of newspaper, weekly magazines, books, etc. A number of free libraries are also available. Both these media are more used by urban people than the

rural ones. We will see how these speak out from the rates presented in Table 5.3.

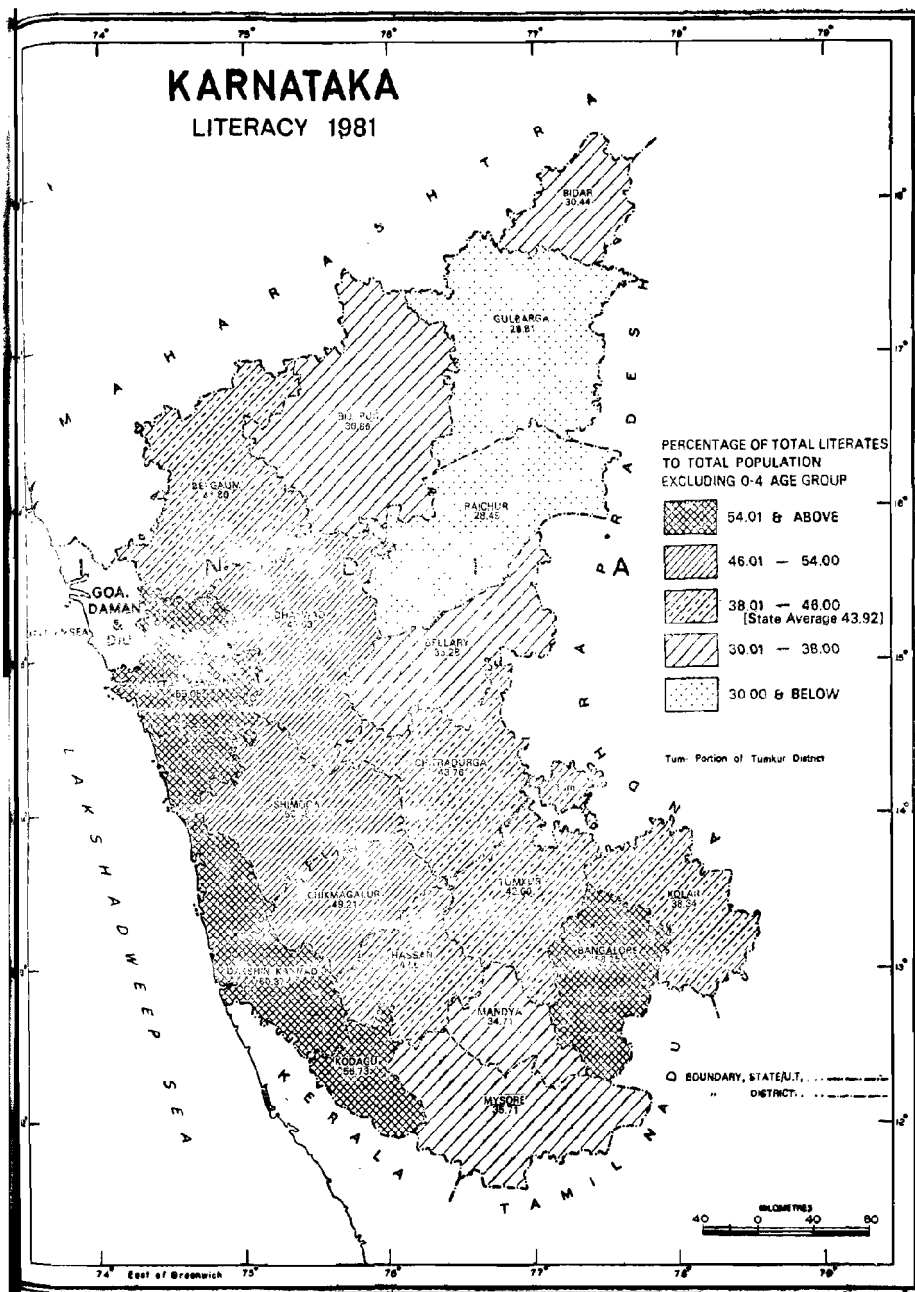
TABLE 5.3
Effective Literacy Rates in the Rural & Urban Areas

State/District	Effective Literacy Rates (in per cent)					
	Total Population		Only Males		Only Females	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KARNATAKA	35.57	64.26	48.17	73.38	22.66	54.33
1. Bangalore . . .	36.16	70.18	48.79	77.07	22.70	62.42
2. Belgaum . . .	35.30	63.88	49.47	75.22	20.59	51.59
3. Bellary . . .	27.90	49.93	40.98	61.45	14.61	37.74
4. Bidar . . .	25.09	55.15	38.68	68.18	11.25	41.00
5. Bijapur . . .	31.23	54.46	46.68	69.07	15.71	39.06
6. Chikmagalur . . .	45.12	68.45	55.82	75.59	34.00	60.48
7. Chitradurga . . .	37.45	64.31	49.95	73.28	24.28	54.25
8. Dakshin Kannad . . .	55.58	71.79	66.39	82.50	45.67	67.22
9. Dharwad . . .	42.24	60.22	57.21	71.24	26.65	48.31
10. Gulbarga . . .	21.90	51.79	34.76	65.20	9.02	37.29
11. Hassan . . .	33.42	67.93	51.48	75.23	25.18	59.91
12. Kodagu . . .	53.67	73.38	60.70	79.91	46.17	65.91
13. Kolar . . .	30.37	65.61	43.35	74.14	17.03	56.60
14. Mandya . . .	30.73	56.53	42.46	65.12	18.48	47.18
15. Mysore . . .	24.80	64.28	34.32	71.65	14.83	56.37
16. Raichur . . .	24.22	37.64	37.07	58.75	11.34	32.86
17. Shimoga . . .	44.21	68.58	55.61	75.97	32.22	60.53
18. Tumkur . . .	37.92	67.44	51.45	48.66	23.98	58.47
19. Uttar Kannad . . .	49.71	70.72	60.56	79.06	38.47	61.82

As was expected, the rates in urban areas are very high. It may be observed that Dakshin Kannad and Kodagu districts exceed a rate of 50% even in rural areas. Bangalore rural so near the heart throbbing Bangalore City gives a very sad picture of 36%.

KARNATAKA

LITERACY 1981



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.
The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

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If we compare the rates for males and females, we observe, that in general, males have higher rates than females in urban areas. The following districts have a literacy rate of 70% or more for males in urban areas—Bangalore, Belgaum, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Dakshin Kannad, Dharwad, Hassan, Kodagu, Kolar, Mysore, Shimoga and Uttar Kannad. Out of the remaining 7, 5 are above 60%, one is approaching 60% and another approaching 50%.

Amongst females in urban areas, the districts of Bangalore, Chikmagalur, Kodagu, Hassan, Shimoga and Uttar Kannad exceed a rate of 60%. The lowest rate is in Raichur district.

Growth of Literacy

The Government is always planning for the welfare of the people. A sizeable portion of its expenditure are reserved for educational sector. A number of programmes are drawn up including the Adult Education Programme, Massive Literacy Programme in order to wipe out illiteracy. Even the news media, audio-visual means and even through television network efforts are made to carry out the message to the mass above the dangers of illiteracy. How are we to gauge whether we have made any progress. One such step would be to compare the effective literacy rates in the 1971 and 1981 Censuses and find out their growth rates. This is what is precisely presented in Table 5.4.

TABLE 5.4

Effective Literacy Rates in 1971 and 1981 in the districts and the rate of growth of literacy between 1971 and 1981

State/District	Effective Literacy rate in per cent		Rate of Growth of Literacy per cent
	1971	1981	1971—81
1	2	3	4
KARNATAKA	36.83	43.92	19.25
1. Bangalore	49.41	58.25	17.89
2. Belgaum	36.06	41.80	15.92
3. Bellary	29.30	35.28	20.41
4. Bidar	23.97	30.44	26.99
5. Bijapur	32.34	36.86	13.98
6. Chikmagalur	40.68	49.21	20.97

TABLE 5.4— *concl'd.*

1	2	3	4
7. Chitradurga	36.61	43.76	19.53
8. Dakshin Kannad	50.63	60.37	19.24
9. Dharwad	45.13	48.63	7.76
10. Gulbarga	22.29	28.81	29.25
11. Hassan	35.73	42.69	19.48
12. Kodagu	51.12	56.73	10.97
13. Kolar	31.30	38.34	22.49
14. Mandya	26.34	34.71	31.78
15. Mysore	29.71	35.71	20.20
16. Raichur	23.84	28.49	19.51
17. Shimoga	42.98	50.48	17.45
18. Tumkur	33.96	42.00	23.67
19. Uttar Kannad	47.32	55.05	16.34

At the state level it may be observed that only 20% growth has been registered. Only Gulbarga (29%) and Bidar (27%) registered growth rates higher than 25%. On the contrary, Dharwad has registered the lowest growth rate of 8%. Kodagu and Bijapur districts have a growth rate less than 15%. But for this, in general, most of the districts have had a growth rate around 20%.

CHAPTER VI

LANGUAGES SPOKEN

In the 1981 Census a new question on the 'Language mainly spoken in the Household' was asked in the Household Schedule along with the two usual language questions on 'mother tongue' and 'other languages known' in the Individual Slip. The institutional households which are linguistically heterogeneous and may or may not have a uniform household language are excluded from these data. Out of the total population of 37,135,714 in the State, the institutional population is only 206,492 constituting 0.80 per cent.

Question 5 on 'Language mainly spoken in household' in the Household Schedule was canvassed in all the households other than institutional households. The raw returns were rather unusually large. All these returns were scrutinized following usual linguistic methods including studying 'Language specimens' and undertaking field investigations.

The distribution of the 1981 household population by languages grouped into scheduled languages and languages other than scheduled are shown in parts A and B of Table 6.

TABLE 6 PART A
Statement showing the speakers of Household population by language mainly spoken in the Household (inclusive of variants grouped under each) specified in Schedule VIII to the Constitution of India

Language	Number of Speakers
1. Kannada	24,199,576
2. Urdu	3,512,831
3. Telugu	2,993,501
4. Marathi	1,391,311
5. Tamil	1,385,313
6. Hindi	657,561
7. Malayalam	590,709
8. Gujarati	36,390
9. Sindhi	11,597
10. Bengali	10,226
11. Punjabi	9,536
12. Oriya	2,118
13. Sanskrit	509
14. Assamese	157
15. Kashmiri	94

TABLE 6 PART B

Statement showing the speakers of Household population by languages mainly spoken in the Household (inclusive of Variants where grouped) other than those specified in Schedule VIII to the Constitution of India

Languages		Number of Speakers
1		2
1.	Arabic/Arbi	4,365
2.	Bhili/Bhilodi	555
3.	Chang	19
4.	Coorgi/Kodagu	92,280
5.	Dorgi	189
6.	English	19,191
7.	Gondi	125
8.	Gorkhali/Nepali	2,563
9.	Halam	4
10.	Khandeshi	137
11.	Khasi	3
12.	Koch	12
13.	Koda/Kora	29
14.	Konkani	640,738
15.	Lahnda	3
16.	Lushai/Mizo	25
17.	Manipuri/Meithei	53
18.	Mundari	2
19.	Naga	4
20.	Santali	7
21.	Tibetan	22,896
22.	Tulu	1,217,834
23.	Other languages	36,759

Out of the total population (excluding institutional household population) of 36,839,222 in the State 34,801,429 are the speakers of schedule VIII languages constituting 94.47 per cent and

2,037,793 are the speakers of other languages constituting 5.53 per cent of total household population.

In both parts A & B of the table variants have been grouped in some case under the relevant languages. This has been done on the basis of linguistic information readily available or in the light of studies already made. These identifiable variants which returned 10,000 or more speakers each at all-India level and have been grouped under parts A and B languages are shown below:

PART A.

KANNADA	--- Badaga; Kuruba/Krumba
MALAYALAM	--- Paria; Yerava
SINDHI	--- Kachchhi
TAMIL	--- Kaikadi; Yerukala/Yerukula
TELUGU	--- Vadari

PART B.

BHILI/BHILODI	--- Paradyi
LAHNDIA	--- Multani
SANTALI	--- Mahili
BENGALI	--- Chakma
GUJARATI	--- Saurashtra
HINDI	--- Awadyi; Banjari; Bhojpuri; Braj Bhasha; Garhwali; Haryanvi; Kumauni; L a m a n i / L a m b a d i; Magadhi/Magahi; Maithili; Marwari; Mewari; Pahari; Rajasthan; Sugali.

All others returns falling under Part B and which returned less than 10,000 speakers each at the All India level or were not linguistically identifiable are included in the category 'others' occurring as the last entry in the Part B.

CHAPTER VII

THE RELIGIONS WE FOLLOW

Religion is an important and perhaps the basic cultural characteristics of the population. We are a secular state and yet, every census collects information regarding religion. Census provides an interesting picture of the religions persuasions of our people. The data on religion yielded by the census are of great interest to the public as well as to the scholars. Sociologists and others are interested in studying the influence of religion on other social characteristics such as literacy migration, marriage, economic conditions, etc.

The Religion data presented in this chapter are based on information collected on the religion of the head of household through the household schedules canvassed at the 1981 census in respect of normal and houseless households and on the religion of the individual in the Individual Slip in respect of the institutional households. These are presented for each of the six religious communities—Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains.

In the census, information on religion is recorded as returned by the persons enumerated. If anybody said he has no religion, it was recorded as such.

Religion in India

In India there are many religions and faiths but six main religions have been recognised. These are Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, Jainism and Sikhism. The number of persons belonging to each of these major religions and their proportion to the total population is indicated in Table 7.1.

TABLE 7.1
Distribution of population of India by major Religions

Sl. No.	Religion	Population	Proportion to Total Population (In Per cent)
1	2	3	4
1.	Hindus	549,724,717	82.63
2.	Muslims	75,571,514	11.36

TABLE—7.1—*Concl'd.*

1	2	3	4
3. Christians		16,174,498	2.43
4. Sikhs		13,078,146	1.97
5. Buddhists.		4,719,900	0.71
6. Jains		3,192,572	0.48
7. Other Religions and persuasions		2,766,285	0.42
8. Religion not stated		60,217	N

NOTE:—N—Negligible.

We can notice from the above table that in India a very high population of the people are Hindus. The other religions/communities are much smaller.

Karnataka State constitutes 5.58 per cent of the total population of India. Its contribution to the Hindus, Muslims and Christians is almost closely similar being 5.79%, 5.51% and 4.78%, respectively of the total population of these religions in the country. Karnataka's contribution to the All India Sikhs and Buddhists population is very small but that of Jains is high. Of the total Jain population in India, Karnataka contributes 8.91%. The table 7.1(a) gives the contribution of States and Union Territories to the total population of each major religions in India.

Karnataka state is the seventh largest contributor to Hindus as well as Muslims. It is the fifth largest contributor to the Christian and tenth largest contributor to the Buddhist population of the country. But its Jain population is comparatively higher, the percentage being 8.9% and has the sixth largest population among states. Incidentally, Maharashtra contributes the highest proportion of both Jains and Buddhists. The proportions in other states are small. The contribution to the Jains in the country is mainly from five states. These are : Maharashtra (29.42 %); Rajasthan (19.56 %); Gujarat (14.65 %); Madhya Pradesh (13.94%) and Karnataka (8.91%). Of the Christians in the country, Kerala accounts for nearly 32.36% with Tamil Nadu contributing 17.30% and Andhra Pradesh 8.86%. The Sikhs are mostly in Punjab. Almost 78% of the Sikhs in the country are in Punjab; the next highest proportion of 6.13% being from Haryana. About 83.61% of the Buddhists in the country are in Maharashtra. The proportions in the other States are small.

TABLE
Distribution of each Major Religion

Sl. No.	India State/UT	Popula- tion	Hindus	Muslims	Chris- tians	Sikhs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.05	8.65	6.00	8.86	0.12
2.	Bihar	10.51	10.55	13.07	4.58	0.60
3.	Gujarat	5.12	5.55	3.85	0.82	0.17
4.	Haryana	1.94	2.10	0.69	0.08	6.13
5.	Himachal Pradesh	0.64	0.75	0.09	0.02	0.40
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.90	0.35	5.09	0.05	1.02
7.	KARNATAKA	5.58	5.79	5.51	4.78	0.05
8.	Kerala	3.83	2.69	7.16	32.36	0.01
9.	Madhya Pradesh	7.84	8.82	3.31	2.18	1.09
10.	Maharashtra	9.44	9.30	7.68	4.92	0.82
11.	Manipur	0.21	0.16	0.13	2.61	0.01
12.	Meghalaya	0.20	0.04	0.06	4.35	0.01
13.	Nagaland	0.12	0.02	0.02	3.84	0.01
14.	Orissa	3.96	4.58	0.56	2.97	0.11
15.	Punjab	2.52	1.13	0.22	1.14	77.99
16.	Rajasthan	5.15	5.57	3.30	0.24	3.77
17.	Sikkim	0.05	0.04	N	0.04	N
18.	Tamil Nadu	7.28	7.83	3.33	17.30	0.03
19.	Tripura	0.31	0.33	0.18	0.15	N
20.	Uttar Pradesh	16.66	16.80	23.37	1.00	3.51
21.	West Bengal	8.20	7.64	15.54	1.98	0.38
Union Territories						
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.30	0.01
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.10	0.03	0.01	0.17	0.01
3.	Chandigarh	0.07	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.73
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.02	0.02	N	0.01	N
5.	Delhi	0.94	0.95	0.64	0.38	3.01
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	0.16	0.13	0.06	1.97	0.01
7.	Lakshadweep	0.01	N	0.05	N	N
8.	Mizoram	0.07	0.01	N	2.56	N
9.	Pondicherry	0.09	0.09	0.05	0.31	N

N — Negligible

7.1(a)

among the States/UTs in India, 1981

Buddhists	Jains	Other religions and persuasions	Religions not stated	Sl. No.	India/State/UT
8	9	10	11	1	2
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	INDIA	
0.27	0.58	0.03	13.82	1.	Andhra Pradesh
0.06	0.86	42.65	0.48	2.	Bihar
0.16	14.65	0.57	22.27	3.	Gujarat
0.02	1.11	0.02	0.06	4.	Haryana
1.12	0.03	0.02	1.77	5.	Himachal Pradesh
1.48	0.05	N	0.01	6.	Jammu & Kashmir
0.90	8.91	0.47	0.72	7.	KARNATAKA
N	0.11	0.02	5.25	8.	Kerala
1.60	13.94	5.63	2.32	9.	Madhya Pradesh
83.61	29.42	2.69	10.43	10.	Maharashtra
0.01	0.03	1.28	14.64	11.	Manipur
0.06	0.02	12.44	2.54	12.	Meghalaya
0.01	0.04	1.01	N	13.	Nagaland
0.17	0.21	9.89	5.51	14.	Orissa
0.02	0.85	0.28	1.74	15.	Punjab
0.09	19.56	0.13	1.78	16.	Rajasthan
1.92	N	0.07	0.14	17.	Sikkim
0.01	1.55	0.61	3.11	18.	Tamil Nadu
1.16	0.01	N	0.04	19.	Tripura
1.16	4.43	0.74	1.72	20.	Uttar Pradesh
3.31	1.21	9.52	5.20	21.	West Bengal
Union Territories					
N	N	0.01	1.87	1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
1.83	N	11.78	1.61	2.	Arunachal Pradesh
0.01	0.06	0.01	0.21	3.	Chandigarh
N	0.01	N	0.01	4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
0.15	2.32	0.04	0.88	5.	Delhi
0.01	0.02	0.02	1.67	6.	Goa, Daman & Diu
N	N	N	0.02	7.	Lakshadweep
0.86	N	0.06	N	8.	Mizoram
N	0.01	0.01	0.18	9.	Pondicherry

TABLE

Distribution of each Major Religion

Sl. No.	State/Districts	Total population	Bhudd-hists	Chris-tians	Hindus	Jains
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	KARNATAKA STATE	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1.	Bangalore	13.32	1.13	28.43	12.92	10.58
2.	Belgaum	8.03	1.00	2.28	8.00	44.75
3.	Bellary	4.01	0.03	1.47	4.04	1.81
4.	Bidar	2.68	49.24	4.95	2.34	0.18
5.	Bijapur	6.47	0.05	0.35	6.48	8.09
6.	Chikmagalur	2.46	N	3.42	2.54	1.39
7.	Chitradurga	4.79	N	0.63	5.04	1.97
8.	Dakshin Kannad	6.40	0.13	27.53	5.76	4.80
9.	Dharwad	7.93	0.40	3.63	7.59	10.76
10.	Gulbarga	5.60	1.50	1.85	5.34	1.73
11.	Hassan	3.65	N	1.85	3.96	1.97
12.	Kodagu	1.24	0.09	2.12	1.20	0.07
13.	Kolar	5.13	0.03	4.46	5.18	1.12
14.	Mandya	3.82	0.01	0.82	4.24	0.91
15.	Mysore	6.99	31.56	4.97	7.39	3.03
16.	Raichur	4.80	0.04	2.27	4.81	1.64
17.	Shimoga	4.46	N	2.87	4.56	2.57
18.	Tumkur	5.33	0.02	0.69	5.73	1.56
19.	Uttar Kannad	2.89	14.77	5.41	2.88	1.07

N -- Negligible

7.1(b)

among the Districts in Karnataka, 1981

Muslims	Sikhs	Other religions and persuasions	Religion not stated	Sl. No.	State/Districts
8	9	10	11	1	2
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	KARNATAKA STATE	
13.80	52.49	36.44	3.46	1.	Bangalore
6.89	6.86	6.71	19.86	2.	Belgaum
4.44	2.72	2.59	6.00	3.	Bellary
4.54	6.69	0.35	3.93	4.	Bidar
7.43	1.98	8.49	10.62	5.	Bijapur
1.74	0.63	1.99	3.70	6.	Chikmagalur
3.91	1.77	1.36	3.93	7.	Chitradurga
7.53	1.61	5.92	2.77	8.	Dakshin Kannad
11.21	9.87	12.80	14.09	9.	Dharwad
8.65	3.17	2.43	5.54	10.	Gulbarga
1.83	1.55	1.16	N	11.	Hassan
1.48	0.33	2.29	5.31	12.	Kodagu
5.22	0.73	0.29	2.08	13.	Kolar
1.40	0.98	0.38	N	14.	Mandya
4.29	3.59	11.49	7.16	15.	Mysore
5.52	0.58	0.96	8.31	16.	Raichur
4.18	0.53	0.95	0.23	17.	Shimoga
3.44	1.47	0.35	1.39	18.	Tumkur
2.50	2.45	3.05	1.62	19.	Uttar Kannad

Major Religions in Karnataka

The distribution of the people of Karnataka state among the major religions is indicated in Table 7.2.

TABLE 7.2

Distribution of population of Karnataka State by major Religions

Sl. No.	Religion	Number	Proportion to Total population (in per cent)
1.	Hindus	31,852,029	85.77
2.	Muslims	4,163,691	11.21
3.	Christians	773,500	2.08
4.	Jains	284,508	0.77
5.	Buddhists	42,251	0.11
6.	Sikhs	6,401	0.02
7.	Other religions and persuasions	12,901	0.04
8.	Religion not stated	433	N

NOTE : N -- Negligible.

The Hindus constitute the great majority of the population. The numbers under the other religions are very much smaller. We can also see from Table 7.1 and 7.2 that the proportions of the Hindus, Muslims and Christians in the State are almost similar to those in the Country. Hindus, Muslims and Christians together account for slightly over 99% of the population of the State. The State's proportion in the case of Jains is greater than All India average, whereas the proportion of Buddhists and Sikhs are much smaller than the country's average. We have already seen that the population of Jains in the State is comparatively high, constituting 8% to the Jain population in the country.

Let us consider the distribution of people by religion within each district. Table 7.3 below gives the proportion of the population of each district that follows a particular religion.

TABLE 7.3

Distribution of population by major religions in the districts

Districts	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Jains	Bhuddhists
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bangalore	83.16	11.61	4.44	0.61	0.01
Belgaum	85.46	9.62	0.59	4.27	0.01
Bellary	86.45	12.41	0.76	0.35	N
Bidar	74.98	18.99	3.85	0.05	2.09
Bijapur	86.00	12.88	0.11	0.96	N
Chikmagalur	88.67	7.96	2.90	0.44	..
Chitradurga	90.22	9.17	0.28	0.31	N
Dakshin Kannad	77.24	13.19	8.96	0.57	N
Dharwad	82.08	15.84	0.95	1.04	0.01
Gulbarga	81.72	17.30	0.69	0.24	0.03
Hassan	92.89	5.62	1.06	0.41	..
Kodagu	82.98	13.35	3.55	0.04	0.01
Kolar	86.61	11.41	1.81	0.17	N
Mandya	95.24	4.12	0.45	0.18	N
Mysore	90.72	6.88	1.48	0.33	0.52
Raichur	85.86	12.88	0.99	0.26	N
Shimoga	87.81	10.50	1.34	0.44	N
Tumkur	92.26	7.24	0.27	0.22	N
Uttar Kannad	85.47	9.71	3.91	0.28	0.58

Sikhs	Other religions and persuasions	Religion not stated	Remarks	Districts
7	8	9	10	1
0.07	0.10	N		Bangalore
0.02	0.03	N		Belgaum
0.01	0.02	N		Bellary
0.04	N	N		Bidar
N	0.05	N		Bijapur
N	0.03	N		Chikmagalur
0.01	0.01	N		Chitradurga
0.01	0.03	N		Dakshin Kannad
0.02	0.06	N		Dharwad
0.01	0.01	N		Gulbarga
0.01	0.01	..		Hassan
N	0.06	0.01		Kodagu
N	N	N		Kolar
0.01	N	..		Mandya
0.01	0.06	N		Mysore
N	0.01	N		Raichur
N	0.01	N		Shimoga
0.01	N	N		Tumkur
0.01	0.04	N		Uttar Kannad

NOTE : N — Negligible.

In all the districts, the Hindus constitute the great majority of the population. Over 90% of the population are Hindus in districts like Chitradurga, Hassan, Mandya, Mysore and Tumkur. But Bidar and Dakshin Kannad districts account for 74.98% and 77.24% of the population respectively. In other districts the proportions of the followers of Hinduism are between 80% and 90%.

Muslims constitute the second largest religious group after Hindus. Muslims constitute 11.21% of the population of the State. The proportion of Muslims is least in Mandya district (4.12%) and highest in Bidar district (18.99%). Muslims are not concentrated in any particular region or district in our State and it is fairly widely spread.

In numerical strength Christians are the third largest religious group. The proportion of Christians is 8.96% in Dakshin Kannad district which is the highest and Bijapur district has the lowest proportion of Christians (0.11%).

The Jains are comparatively in larger proportion in Belgaum district. In this district 4.27% of the population of the district are Jains. But in all the other districts except Dharwad (1.04%) Jains are less than 1% the least being in Kodagu district (0.04%). The Jains are mostly concentrated in Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwad districts. Nearly 45% of the Jain population of the State is in Belgaum district alone.

Buddhists, Sikhs and others are very few and their proportions in the districts are small. The majority of Buddhists in the State is located in Bidar, Mysore and Uttar Kannad districts, while the larger number among the Sikhs are in Bangalore, Belgaum, Bidar and Dharwad districts.

Rural Urban Distribution of Major Religions

Table 7.4 presents the distribution of the major religious groups between rural and urban areas for Karnataka State.

TABLE 7.4

Distribution between Rural and Urban areas of major Religions

Religion	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
Hindus	75.16	24.84
Muslims	46.29	53.71
Christians	42.53	57.47
Jains	58.24	41.76
Buddhists	92.82	7.18
Sikhs	18.42	81.58
Other religions and Persuasions	18.84	81.16
Religion not stated	44.45	54.55

The Hindus, Jains and Buddhists are largely in the rural areas. In contrast to Muslims, Christians and Sikhs and others, the greater proportions are in the urban areas.

We can now consider the distribution of religions within cities and urban agglomerations in Karnataka which is given in Table 7.5.

We may notice from the table 7.5 that Hindus are in majority in all the cities of the State but the proportions vary considerably among cities. Bhadravathi city has the highest proportion of Hindus and Raichur the lowest. In Raichur city, the proportion of Muslims is the highest where 34.60% of the city's population are Muslims. Gulbarga and Bijapur cities also have fairly high proportions of Muslims in their population. Among Christians, Kolar Gold Fields has the highest proportion

TABLE
Distribution of major

Sl. No.	City	Hindus		Muslims	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bangalore Urban Agglomeration	2,266,290	77.57	422,841	14.47
2.	Belgaum Urban Agglomeration	230,079	76.60	48,388	16.11
3.	Bellary	137,305	68.11	57,042	28.30
4.	Hospet Urban Agglomeration	84,869	74.57	26,646	23.10
5.	Bijapur	96,078	65.22	48,130	32.67
6.	Davangere	145,525	74.01	46,190	23.49
7.	Mangalore Urban Agglomeration	206,744	67.55	46,746	15.27
8.	Hubli-Dharwad	369,746	70.15	926,555	24.01
9.	Gadag-Betgeri	88,190	75.14	24,616	20.97
10.	Gulbarga	141,477	63.92	75,908	34.30
11.	Kolar Gold Field Urban Agglomeration	101,540	70.33	13,817	9.57
12.	Mandya	79,098	78.87	17,142	17.09
13.	Mysore U. A. . . .	361,628	75.48	96,149	20.07
14.	Raichur	78,255	62.72	43,165	34.60
15.	Bhadravathi U.A. . . .	104,747	80.20	17,247	13.21
16.	Shimoga	112,103	73.86	34,101	22.47
17.	Tumkur	75,442	69.42	28,526	26.25

of 18.96% followed by Mangalore with 16.93% of Christians to its population. In the other cities, the Christians are less

7.5

religions in the Cities

Christians		Jains		Sl. No.	City
Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
7	8	9	10	1	2
196,126	6.71	28,776	0.98	1.	Bangalore Urban Agglomeration
6,854	2.28	14,120	4.70	2.	Belgaum Urban Agglomeration
5,148	2.55	1,865	0.93	3.	Bellary
2,748	2.38	999	0.87	4.	Hospet Urban Agglomeration
380	0.26	2,359	1.60	5.	Bijapur
2,077	1.06	2,681	1.36	6.	Davangere
51,827	16.93	505	0.17	7.	Mangalore Urban Agglomeration
21,681	4.11	7,451	1.41	8.	Hubli-Dharwad
2,657	2.26	1,647	1.40	9.	Gadag-Betgeri
2,118	0.96	1,426	0.64	10.	Gulbarga
27,382	18.96	1,617	1.12	11.	Kolar Gold Field Urban Agglomeration
2,588	2.58	1,440	1.43	12.	Mandya
15,553	3.25	4,466	0.93	13.	Mysore U. A.
1,600	1.28	1,707	1.37	14.	Raichur
7,683	5.88	886	0.68	15.	Bhadravathi U.A.
4,539	2.99	1,002	0.66	16.	Shimoga
3,004	2.76	1,615	1.49	17.	Tumkur

than 10%. The Jains are 4.70% of the population of Belgaum city. In the other cities the proportions of the Jains are much smaller.

Changes Over Time

Table 7.6 below gives the proportion of population by major religions at selected census years.

TABLE 7.6
Proportion of population by major religions at selected Census years

Religions	Census Years					
	1981	1971	1961	1951	1931	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindus . . .	85.77	86.46	87.26	87.03	87.70	88.60
Muslims . . .	11.21	10.63	9.87	10.05	9.36	8.64
Christians . . .	2.08	2.09	2.07	2.16	1.63	1.31
Jains . . .	0.77	0.75	0.74	0.72	0.76	0.69
Buddhists . . .	0.11	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.01
Sikhs . . .	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	Negligible	

From the above table it is seen that the proportion of Hindus are decreasing slightly while that of Muslims are increasing. The proportion of Christians has increased upto 1971 but in 1981 it has increased very negligibly. Between 1971 and 1981, the growth rates of the religious communities are as follows:

Hindusim	25.74%
Islam	33.74%
Christianity	26.18%
Jainism	29.99%
Buddhism	198.83%
Sikhism	-6.28%

Except among Sikhism, the rate of growth of Hindus is the smallest. The Sikh population has decreased by 6.28% during the decade even though the rate of growth of Sikhs appears to be smallest (-6.28%), the actual number of Sikhs is very small. The Sikh population was only 6,830 in 1971 and it decreased to 6,471 in 1981. The Sikhs form only 0.02% of the total population of the State both in 1971 and 1981. On the other hand the growth rate of Buddhists, 198.83% seems very high. But we must remember that their actual numbers are very small. There were 14,139 Buddhists in Karnataka in 1971, while in 1981 there are 42,251. The percentage growth rate becomes high because of the small figure of the population in 1971.

CHAPTER VIII

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Who are Scheduled Castes and Tribes?

The term Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is the expression standardised in the Constitution of India. Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution empower the President of India after consulting the head of particular State to notify by an order of the castes, races or tribes or parts or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for purpose of the Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in relation to that State. One may define the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe, therefore, as these groups which are listed in the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Order in force for the time being. Till 1935, these groups were known as the Depressed Classes. They were listed systematically at the 1931 Census. The then Government of India published a list of Scheduled Castes under the Government of India (Scheduled Castes) Order 1936. With this coming into force of the Constitution of India, Scheduled Castes have been assured certain essential rights and benefits.

Under Article 341 of the Constitution of India, the President of India may specify the castes, races or tribes or parts or groups within castes, races or tribes, which shall for the purposes of the Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes. Such Scheduled Castes can be notified separately for each State. Accordingly, the President has notified the Scheduled Castes for Karnataka State (formerly Mysore State) in the Castes orders called (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Part C States) Order, 1951 and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order 1956. The Scheduled Tribes are also specified by the President under Article 342 of the Constitution. For Karnataka (Formerly Mysore State) Scheduled Tribes have been notified by the President in the Orders called the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950, the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Part C States) Order, 1951 and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956.

These Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lists have been subsequently modified or amended or supplemented from time to time. On the reorganisation of the States, the Scheduled

Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Modification) Order came into force from 29th October 1956. Recently, the said order has been amended in 1976 so as to remove certain restrictions of area in respect of most of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has materially remained the same since they were notified in the year 1950. The only difference since then has been that the Castes and Tribes so notified are applicable to the whole of the State, rather than to certain fixed areas of the State.

From the 1951 Census onwards, the census questionnaire contains items of enquiry to ascertain whether the respondent belongs to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe and if yes, the name of the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe to which he belongs, with a view to collecting information in the discharge of the constitutional obligation towards these communities.

In Karnataka, for the purposes of 1981 Census, the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes adopted for the 1981 Census in Karnataka are as amended under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Act, 1976 (No. 108 of 1976, date the 18th September 1976). The Census considers a person as a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe only if he belongs to any one of the tribes or castes mentioned in the Presidential Order. Incidentally, Scheduled Castes can be found only among Hindus and Sikhs and in no other religious community but Scheduled Tribes can belong to any religion.

Scheduled Castes in Karnataka

In Karnataka State the population of Scheduled Castes is 55,95,353 according to 1981 Census thus accounting for 15.07% of the total population of the State. In India as a whole there are 104,754,623 persons belongs to Scheduled Castes accounting for 15.75% of the country's population. Of the country's total Scheduled Castes population, Karnataka's share is 5.42%. The Scheduled Castes population in Karnataka has increased by 45.33% during the decade 1971-81, whereas it has increased by 32.45% in the country as a whole during the decade.

How are the Scheduled Castes distributed within each district? Do they live mostly in the rural areas or are they well distributed between the rural and urban areas. The answers to these questions can be found in Table 8.1.

TABLE 8.1

Population of Scheduled Castes in the Districts and their distribution
between the rural and urban areas

State District	Population of Schedu- led Castes	Proportion of Schedu- led Castes to total population of the dist- rict in percent	Distribution in percent between	
			Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
KARNATAKA	5,595,353	15.07	78.08	21.92
1. Bangalore	792,117	16.01	48.87	51.13
2. Belgaum	312,723	10.49	80.91	19.09
3. Bellary	244,010	16.39	76.12	23.88
4. Bidar	159,784	16.05	89.78	10.22
5. Bijapur	362,800	15.11	81.88	18.12
6. Chikmagalur	164,149	18.00	90.14	9.86
7. Chitradurga	322,203	18.13	86.43	13.57
8. Dakshin Kannad	144,119	6.06	80.87	19.13
9. Dharwad	301,491	10.24	69.71	30.29
10. Gulbarga	455,462	21.89	83.85	16.15
11. Hassan	220,204	16.23	90.38	9.62
12. Kodagu	48,752	10.55	88.66	11.34
13. Kolar	471,037	24.72	80.09	19.91
14. Mandya	182,807	12.89	84.79	15.21
15. Mysore	459,535	17.70	81.98	18.02
16. Raichur	269,770	15.12	83.48	16.52
17. Shimoga	264,203	15.95	83.79	16.21
18. Tumkur	334,309	16.90	91.93	8.07
19. Uttar Kannad	85,878	8.01	72.33	27.67

The proportion of Scheduled Castes is highest in Kolar district and least in Dakshin Kannad district. In terms of absolute figure, the largest number of Scheduled Castes is in Bangalore District. The least number is in Kodagu district.

In the State as a whole, out of 5.60 million Scheduled Caste population, 78% live in rural areas and 22% live in urban areas. Except in Bangalore district, in all the districts, the

percentage of Scheduled Castes population is more in rural areas than urban areas. This is so because the majority of persons belonging to Scheduled Caste population depend upon agriculture. In Bangalore district of course the proportion in urban areas is high because of more employment opportunities. Generally speaking, the Scheduled Castes are mainly in the rural areas of the State.

Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka

The population of Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka is 18,25,203. The total Scheduled Tribe population in the country as a whole is 5,16,28,638 of whom only 3.54% are in our State. In our State, the Scheduled Tribes constitute 4.91% of the total population of the State. In the country as a whole, the Scheduled Tribes are 7.76% of the total population. The proportion in this State is very much below the All India average.

The Scheduled Tribe population in the State has increased by 689.22% during the decade 1971-81, whereas it has increased by 41.08% in India as a whole, during that period.

Scheduled Tribe figures would appear to include high returns relating to certain communities with nomenclatures similar to those included in the list of Scheduled Tribes consequent on the removal of area restrictions.

Table 8.2 gives the distribution of Scheduled Tribes population in the districts of the State and their rural and urban distribution.

TABLE 8.2
Population of Scheduled Tribes in the Districts and their distribution
between the rural and urban areas

State/District	Population of Sched- uled Tribes	Proportion of Sched- uled Tribes to total population of the District in in percent	Distribution in percent between	
			Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
KARNATAKA	1,825,203	4.91	87.13	12.87
1. Bangalore	75,627	1.53	62.60	37.40

Table 8.2—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
2. Belgaum	116,353	3.90	84.85	15.05
3. Bellary	164,582	11.05	75.51	24.49
4. Bidar	43,150	4.33	95.67	4.33
5. Bijapur	115,239	4.80	88.45	11.55
6. Chikmagalur	15,320	1.68	90.83	9.17
7. Chitradurga	252,009	14.18	88.94	11.06
8. Dakshin Kannad	88,403	3.72	92.50	7.50
9. Dharwad	137,461	4.67	82.37	17.63
10. Gulbarga	97,627	4.69	91.95	8.05
11. Hassan	10,811	0.80	93.06	6.94
12. Kodagu	36,877	7.98	96.66	3.34
13. Kolar	113,839	5.97	93.40	6.60
14. Mandya	11,653	0.82	88.90	11.10
15. Mysore	166,649	6.42	86.21	13.79
16. Raichur	177,307	9.94	93.15	6.85
17. Shimoga	52,426	3.16	87.34	12.66
18. Tumkur	140,117	7.08	91.73	8.27
19. Uttar Kannad	9,753	0.91	85.43	14.57

The Scheduled Tribes are found in all the districts, but in Chitradurga district it is the largest in number. The proportion of Scheduled Tribe population is comparatively high in Bellary, Chitradurga, Raichur, Kodagu and Tumkur. It is less than one percent of the population in the districts of Hassan, Mandya and Uttar Kannad. The Scheduled Tribes live mostly in rural areas. However, in the districts of Bangalore, Bellary, Dharwad, Belgaum, Mysore and Uttar Kannad the urban proportions are high.

Literacy among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

The literacy among the general population has been discussed earlier. Let us consider the literacy among the socially and economically backward groups such as the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The literacy rates among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in 1971 and 1981 are given in Table 8.3. The general literacy rates among the population are also given for comparison. We can see from the table that the literacy among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are very much

lower than the average literacy rates. Among women the literacy rate among Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are extremely low when compared to the male literacy.

TABLE
Literacy Rates among Scheduled Castes

1	Proportion % In the Total Population		
	All Persons	Males	Females
	2	3	4
	1981		
All Areas	38.46	48.81	27.71
Rural Areas	31.05	42.06	19.77
Urban Areas	56.71	64.98	47.78
	1971		
All Areas	31.52	41.62	20.97
Rural Areas	25.13	35.40	14.54
Urban Areas	51.43	60.40	41.61

If we compare the rural and urban literacy rates, the rates in rural areas are very low both in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Even among general literacy rates, the rates among rural areas are particularly low when compared to the urban areas.

The literacy rates among females belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are very low both when compared with the general literacy of females in the State and with literacy among males. The percentage of literates among males and females are 29.35% and 11.55% for Scheduled Castes. For Scheduled Tribes, the corresponding figures are 29.96% and 10.03. The female literacy rate in the rural areas is low among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes being the order of 7% and 8% respectively as against an urban literacy among them of the order of 28% and 24% respectively.

From the above figures we observe that the literacy among both the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is low and measures to improve these rates are necessary. One happy and encouraging feature is that their literacy rates are improving due to the special efforts of the State as seen from Table 8.3.

The average literacy rate as per 1981 Census is 38.46%, but among Scheduled Castes it is only 20.59% and among Scheduled Tribes it is 20.14%.

3.3

and Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka State

Literates in Percent

Among Scheduled Castes			Among Scheduled Tribes				
All Persons	Males	Females	All Persons	Males	Females		
5	6	7	8	9	10		1
1981							
20.59	29.35	11.55	20.14	29.96	10.03	.	All Areas
15.36	23.64	6.88	17.94	27.60	8.03	.	Rural Areas
39.22	49.38	28.45	35.00	45.72	23.70	.	Urban Areas
1971							
13.88	20.73	6.74	14.69	21.71	7.67	.	All Areas
10.23	16.32	3.91	12.99	19.44	6.32	.	Rural Areas
31.98	42.21	21.00	30.03	39.62	19.26	.	Urban Area

The percentage of literacy rates among Scheduled Castes has increased from 13.88% in 1971 to 20.59% in 1981.

Among Scheduled Castes, the literacy rate has increased from 13.88% in 1971 to 20.59% in 1981, while male literacy has improved from 20.73% to 29.35% and female literacy from 6.74% to 11.55%.

Among Scheduled Tribes, the literacy rate improved from 14.69% in 1971 to 20.14% in 1981, male literacy increasing from 21.71% to 29.96% and female literacy from 7.67% to 10.03%. The improvement can be noticed both in the rural and urban areas.

Their Main Occupations

Of 5,595,353 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, 2,298,455 or 41.08% are main workers and the rest are non-workers. The greater proportion of the Scheduled Castes or 50.22% are engaged in agriculture either as cultivators or agricultural labourers. Of 1,825,203 Scheduled Tribes in the State 785,464 or 43.03% are main workers and the rest are non-workers. Agriculture claims the largest proportion of 35.09% of the workers among the Scheduled Tribes of whom 17.56% are cultivators and 17.53% are agricultural labourers.

CHAPTER IX

Our Occupation

You might have seen in your house either your father or your mother worked hard during the day to "win their bread". They were also known as "Bread Earners". In other words, by rendering physical or mental services to another person, they used to get money or food or cloth in return. For example, a physician, a teacher, a dhobi, a barber, a policeman, an official in an office, a merchant, a farmer, a priest are all workers. However, not all activities can be called as a work. Only those which are economically productive either by physical or mental involvement, for which a return in the form of cash or kind is made, is called a work. Thus, a thief cannot be called a worker. Similarly a student, a baby, an old person, a beggar or a retired or a rentier are all non-workers. Similarly, those involved in their own household duties are also non-workers. Likewise, all inmates of institutions such as jails, mental hospitals, etc., where they are compelled to work are also non-workers.

The concept of Work

Work means participation in any economically productive activity. Such participation may be physical or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work. But not all types of works are carried throughout. The reference may be over a particular year or a period. Because, some activities are seasonal and some are not. India is mainly an agricultural country. Hence, most of its activity is correlated to monsoons and hence seasonal. It may also be mentioned that India is the only country which gets both the monsoons viz., North-East and South-West. But, the industrial and other types of work are carried throughout the year. They are not seasonal work.

As in the previous Censuses, in 1981 Census also, questions on participation in work were asked. However, there were some deviations. With a view to net all types of works, a basic question was asked at the very beginning itself—"worked any time at all last year? Yes/No". Since work done during a short span goes unrecognised quite often, one had to resort in asking such questions. The question actually meant whether

a person did any work any time in the last year. This is a very important question. We are all aware, there are many persons who have more than one activity. A person may be engaged in household duties, but during her leisure time she may stitch clothes or prepare 'pappads', 'pickles', etc., for selling. Similarly, a "student" may be selling papers or working in a shop during his leisure time. All such persons will be treated as workers no matter how long or how much they work. This is the main difference between the concept of work between 1971 and 1981 Censuses.

Main workers and marginal workers

Main workers

A person who has engaged himself in any economically productive work either physically or mentally, for more than 183 days or six months, in a year that activity was considered as his main activity.

Marginal workers

A person who worked any time at all in the year preceding the enumeration but did not work for the major part of the year i.e., one who worked for less than 183 days or six months. All other types of economic activities by a person other than his main activity will be considered as his Marginal activity.

Thus, a person can be a non-worker in his main activity, but a worker in his marginal activity. A person can have both main activity as well as a marginal activity/no marginal activity. But, if a person says that he is a worker, then there must be corresponding entry either in Main activity or in Marginal activity.

Categories of Workers and Non-Workers

It is very difficult to list exhaustively and accurately all the economic activities. Because, the environment within which a person has to work does not remain the same from time to time. For example, Science and Technology is so fast developing that almost new jobs never heard even in the recent past are created. Similarly, in the field of Trade and Commerce or Transportation and so on. However, experts have grouped activities which come under a common broad heading. They use what is known as "National Industrial Classification (1970)", in which there are 10 divisions, 66 Major

groups and 385 Minor groups. This classification deals with the 'Sector or Economy' in which a person is working and not with the actual work in which he is engaged, to group the actual work done by a person we use what is known as 'National Classification of Occupations 1968'. There are 10 divisions, 95 groups and 433 families of occupations. However, in Census, we use a different further grouping by what is known as 'Industrial Category' using the National Industrial Classification. There are ten such Industrial Categories the descriptions of the ten industrial categories and the ten occupation divisions are presented below.

Sector of Economies		Occupation of Individuals	
Industrial Category	Description	Occupation Division	Description
I	Cultivators	0-1	Professional, Technical & related workers.
II	Agricultural Labourers	2	Administrative Executive and Managerial Workers.
III	Livestock, Forestry Fishing & Hunting Plantations, Orchards and allied activities.	3	Clerical and related workers.
IV	Mining and Quarrying	4	Sales workers.
V(a)	Household Industry*	5	Service workers.
V(b)	Non-household Industry*	6	Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and related workers.
VI	Construction		
VII	Trade and Commerce	7-8-9	Production and related workers, Transport Equipment Operators and labourers.
VIII	Transport, Storage and Communications.		
IX	Other services	X	Workers not classified by occupations.

*Industry covers, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs.

Similarly, non-workers are also grouped into following different categories:

- (i) Persons engaged in household duties
- (ii) Students
- (iii) Rentiers, retired persons, receivers of royalties, etc., and persons with independent means for which he does not have to work.
- (iv) Dependents
- (v) Beggars, vagrants, etc.
- (vi) Persons in Institutions such as jails, etc.
- (vii) Other non-workers.

The Workers in the State

We all know that the population of Karnataka as on the sunrise of 1st March, 1981 was 37,135,714. Of these 14,943,824 persons or 40.24% of the total population are workers. The distribution of workers by sex and rural/urban areas of the State are presented in Table 9.1 below.

TABLE 9.1

Distribution of workers by sex and between rural and urban areas

	Total Workers		Male Workers		Female Workers	
	Number	Proportion to total population (%)	Number	Proportion to total population (%)	Number	Proportion to total population (%)
Rural	11,637,775	44.07	7,634,972	57.18	4,002,803	30.66
Urban	3,306,049	30.81	2,695,750	48.40	610,299	11.83
Total	14,943,824	40.24	10,330,722	54.59	4,613,102	25.33

Workers=Main workers+ Marginal workers

If one compares the same with corresponding figures of 1961 or 1971, the following picture emerges.

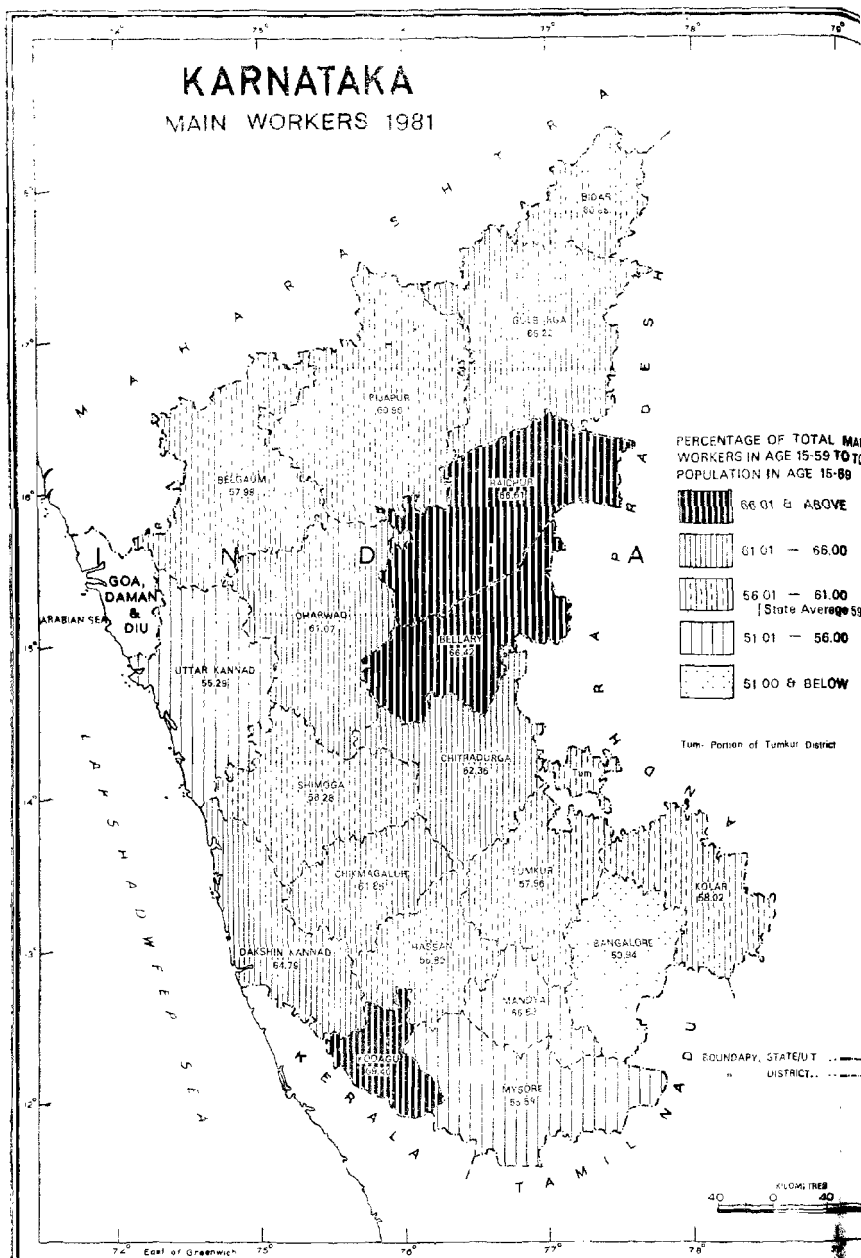
TABLE 9.1(a)
Comparison of work participation rates — Karnataka

	1961			1971			1981		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
Total	45.48	58.38	32.02	36.06	54.61	16.75	40.24	54.59	25.33
Rural	48.76	60.40	36.79	38.08	56.65	18.96	44.07	57.18	30.66
Urban	34.06	51.57	14.87	29.94	48.93	9.81	30.81	48.40	11.82

P=Persons; M=Males; F=Females.

One may observe that the female work participation rate in rural areas has made a good progress. This is so because, when we say workers in general, we mean both 'Main Workers' and 'Marginal Workers'. It is these 'Marginal Workers' in rural areas who have contributed their lot to improve the situation. If one compares only the Main Workers, there also, it is the rural females who shown a sign of improvement. But for this, the overall rate for Main workers remains unchanged between 1971 and 1981.

Generally speaking, the opportunities to do some work or the other is more in urban areas and hence the work participation rate should be higher in urban areas compared to rural areas. Contrary to this, we see that the work participation rate far lower in urban areas than that in rural areas. Hardly 12% of women in urban areas are workers (including the marginal workers), whereas, 31% of women in rural area are workers. Why this? One possible answer could be, that there are a number of venues for the urbanite in the fields of education, job oriented courses, vocational institutes, and hence a number of women take them up, thus, becoming non-workers. The urban portion of workers is, therefore, smaller than that in the rural areas.



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India
The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line

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Workers in the Districts

Table 9.2 below presents the proportion of main workers and proportion of marginal workers to total population by male-female break-up in each district.

TABLE 9.2

Proportion of workers in the total population and among males and females in the Districts

District	Proportion (in percent) of Main Workers			Proportion (in percent) of Marginal Workers		
	Total Popu- lation	Male Popu- lation	Female Popu- lation	Total Popu- lation	Male Popu- lation	Female Popu- lation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bangalore . . .	31.92	51.51	10.52	1.91	0.54	3.39
Belgaum . . .	36.06	55.24	16.01	5.26	0.86	9.86
Bellary . . .	40.97	54.39	27.18	1.74	0.46	3.06
Bidar . . .	36.81	52.83	20.26	3.57	0.45	6.80
Bijapur . . .	37.00	53.75	19.96	4.59	0.69	8.57
Chikmagalur . . .	38.82	55.82	20.97	5.78	1.30	10.48
Chitradurga . . .	38.86	54.51	22.28	4.09	0.78	7.60
Dakshin Kannad. . .	40.00	48.82	31.68	3.93	0.75	2.86
Dharwad . . .	37.98	54.24	20.84	3.74	0.86	6.79
Gulbarga . . .	40.30	54.57	25.76	4.95	0.79	9.20
Hassan . . .	35.20	54.86	15.28	5.32	0.75	9.95
Kodagu . . .	45.18	58.85	30.54	2.09	0.73	3.54
Kolar . . .	36.12	53.74	17.96	3.39	0.55	6.30
Mandya . . .	34.01	55.41	1.70	2.81	0.45	5.27
Mysore . . .	35.16	55.82	13.43	2.60	0.66	4.65
Raichur . . .	41.07	56.55	25.41	2.82	0.33	5.34
Shimoga . . .	35.94	53.60	17.29	2.10	0.58	3.70
Tumkur . . .	36.22	54.94	16.74	5.14	0.74	9.73
Uttar Kannad . . .	34.02	52.36	14.88	4.41	1.38	7.57

It may be observed that the rates for Main Workers ranges from 35 to 40% in general, the highest proportion being 45.18% in Kodagu district and the lowest being 31.92% in Bangalore district. Also, it may be seen that proportions of female workers are far lower than proportion of male workers in each district.

It is only in the plantation area such as Kodagu and Chikmagalur, in the agricultural areas such as Bellary and Raichur, and areas of household industries such as Kolar and Dakshin Kannad we may find better representation. It is generally true, that women do not find a place in heavy industries as can be seen from the figures of Bangalore and Shimoga districts. In Chitradurga district where there are a number of cotton ginning and spinning mills, women do find their place as workers.

When it comes to the question of "Marginal Workers" males do not exceed a proportion of one and half per cent, whereas, women's participation in Marginal work is between 3 to 10 per cent. When we add up the two, the picture remains the more or less the same in as far as males are concerned, whereas, significant changes can be observed for female workers.

TABLE
Distribution of

CATEGORY	MAIN WORKERS			
	Total workers		Male workers	
	Number	%	Number	%
1	2	3	4	5
I Cultivators	5,222,032	38.26	4,367,774	42.83
II Agricultural Labour	3,655,197	26.78	1,939,293	19.02
III Livestock, Forestry, etc.	519,912	3.81	396,962	3.8
IV Mining and Quarrying	72,143	0.53	57,394	0.56
V(a) Household Industry	559,710	4.10	334,931	3.28
V(b) Non-household Industry	1,098,898	8.05	909,812	8.92
VI Constructions	273,623	2.00	240,375	2.36
VII Trade and Commerce	893,897	6.55	804,698	7.89
VIII Transport, Storage and Communications	358,382	2.62	341,938	3.35
IX Other Services	996,664	7.30	805,830	7.90
	13,650,458	100	10,199,007	100

Distribution of workers by categories

Table 9.3 below presents the percentage distribution of Main workers and Marginal workers by various Industrial categories mentioned before.

It may be observed that a large percentage report themselves as involved in Agricultural activities. Females participation in Agricultural activities is very high. As many as 75% main workers and 88% marginal workers are in agricultural sector amongst females. Amongst males as many as 62% main workers and 67% marginal workers are engaged in agricultural activities. Thus, even today, 60—70% of workers are basically agriculturists.

If we have a look at Household Industry, about six and a half per cent of females main workers and the rest about 3 per

9.3

workers by Categories

MAIN WORKERS		CATEGORY	
Female Workers			
Number	%		
6	7	1	
854,258	24.75	Cultivators	I
1,715,904	49.72	Agricultural Labour	II
122,950	3.56	Livestock, Forestry, etc.	III
14,749	0.43	Mining and Quarrying	IV
224,779	6.51	Household Industry	V(a)
189,086	5.48	Non-household Industry	V(b)
33,248	0.96	Constructions	VI
89,199	2.58	Trade and Commerce	VII
16,444	0.48	Transport, Storage and communications	VIII
190,834	5.53	Other Services	IX
3,451,451	100		

TABLE 0 3

CATEGORY	MARGINAL WORKERS			
	Total Workers		Male Workers	
	Number	%	Number	%
1	8	9	10	11
I Cultivators	498,946	38.58	47,517	36.08
II Agricultural Labour.	617,644	47.76	41,109	31.21
III Livestock, Forestry, etc.	33,548	2.59	6,535	4.96
IV Mining and Quarrying	2,072	0.16	250	0.19
V(a) Household Industry	46,681	3.61	3,976	3.02
V(b) Non-household Industry	35,235	2.72	9,118	6.92
VI Constructions	6,739	0.52	3,739	2.84
VII Trade and Commerce	27,313	2.11	9,084	6.90
VIII Transport, Storage and Co- communications	3,333	0.26	2,523	1.91
IX Other Services	21,855	1.69	7,864	5.97
	1,293,366	100	131,715	100

cent of male main workers 3% male marginal workers and 3 per cent female marginal workers, participate. Thus, the picture of household industry is not so bright in Karnataka.

In as far as construction activity is concerned only 2 per cent are main workers and half-a-per cent marginal workers.

Among other sectors of economy, participation in non-household industry is around 8 per cent, trade and commerce is around 6 per cent and other services is around 7 per cent.

Thus we find that Karnataka is still an agrarian State, industrially backward, poor in Trade and Commerce, as well Transport-Storage and Communications.

concl'd.

MARGINAL WORKERS		
Female Workers		CATEGORY
Number	%	
12	13	I
451,429	38.86	Cultivators I
576,535	49.63	Agricultural Labour II
27,013	2.32	Livestock Forestry, etc. III
1,322	0.16	Mining and Quarrying IV
42,705	3.68	Household Industry V(a)
26,117	2.25	Non-household Industry V(b)
3,000	0.25	Constructions VI
18,229	1.57	Trade and Commerce VII
810	0.07	Transport, Storage and Communi- VIII cations
13,991	1.20	Other Services IX
1,161,651	100	

It would be interesting to know which of the districts are strongholds in agricultural sector, industrial sector, trade and commerce sector and service sector.

Barring Bangalore and Kodagu districts, we find that all other districts are strongholds of agricultural sectors.

Chikmagalur, Kodagu and Uttar Kannad form the strong centres of livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting activities. Dakshin Kannad plays a major role in household industry, whereas, Bangalore plays a vital role in non-household industry. It is worthy to note that Dakshin Kannad is trying to catch up its pace with Bangalore District in non-household industry also. Bangalore District tops both in Trade and Commerce as well in Other Services.

TABLE
Distribution of Main Workers

Districts	Proportion (in per cent) of				
	I	II	III	IV	V(a)
1. Bangalore . . .	23.17	9.37	1.72	0.14	2.96
2. Belgaum . . .	45.11	26.04	2.05	0.09	4.55
3. Bellary . . .	34.60	37.97	1.18	2.58	3.19
4. Bidar . . .	32.84	42.18	2.77	0.09	2.78
5. Bijapur . . .	34.80	38.01	2.50	0.06	6.03
6. Chikmagalur . .	38.99	19.91	20.86	0.57	1.97
7. Chitradurga . .	40.81	31.08	3.06	0.30	3.44
8. Dakshin Kannad	25.00	19.44	4.92	0.14	16.14
9. Dharwad . . .	31.11	38.38	1.62	0.26	4.28
10. Gulbarga . . .	32.12	38.91	3.93	1.55	3.27
11. Hassan . . .	60.70	12.75	6.84	0.34	1.75
12. Kodagu . . .	23.31	15.83	36.25	0.05	0.99
13. Kolar . . .	52.09	23.44	2.99	2.02	1.76
14. Mandya . . .	59.01	21.59	1.19	0.01	1.92
15. Mysore . . .	46.37	22.71	2.56	0.10	2.21
16. Raichur . . .	35.73	43.12	1.66	0.77	2.74
17. Shimoga . . .	39.43	32.86	2.15	0.40	2.32
18. Tumkur . . .	58.49	20.68	1.80	0.14	3.45
19. Uttar Kannad . .	37.08	15.47	11.63	1.45	2.93

9.4

Among the Categories in the Districts

main workers in the categories					Districts	
V(b)	VI	VII	VIII	IX		
23.53	4.05	12.25	6.03	16.78	Bangalore	1.
6.61	1.97	5.93	1.99	5.66	Belgaum	2.
4.76	1.49	5.43	2.42	6.38	Bellary	3.
4.06	1.34	5.62	2.11	6.21	Bidar	4.
4.79	1.69	5.27	1.57	5.28	Bijapur	5.
2.89	1.56	5.32	1.70	6.23	Chikmagalur	6.
6.26	1.62	6.09	1.80	5.54	Chitradurga	7.
14.99	1.57	7.47	3.70	6.63	Dakshin Kannad	8.
5.96	1.41	7.20	3.24	6.54	Dharwad	9.
4.91	2.58	5.23	1.84	5.66	Gulbarga	10.
3.28	1.72	4.92	2.07	5.63	Hassan	11.
4.37	2.50	5.93	2.54	8.24	Kodagu	12.
4.88	1.03	4.86	1.69	5.24	Kolar	13.
4.01	1.13	4.49	1.04	5.61	Mandya	14.
7.56	2.28	6.28	2.59	7.88	Mysore	15.
3.48	1.68	4.80	1.44	4.58	Raichur	16.
6.90	2.33	6.05	1.73	5.83	Shimoga	17.
3.42	4.02	4.28	1.32	5.40	Tumkur	18.
7.70	2.79	8.16	3.94	8.85	Uttar Kannad	19.

TABLE
Distribution of Marginal Workers

District	Proportion (in percent) of Marginal Workers				
	I	II	III	IV	V(a)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Bangalore .	35.56	33.27	6.26	0.12	4.03
2. Belgaum .	44.82	45.50	1.39	0.01	3.87
3. Bellary .	31.55	53.05	1.17	0.27	3.65
4. Bidar .	20.99	71.36	1.46	..	1.88
5. Bijapur .	24.92	64.73	0.63	0.01	5.20
6. Chikmagalur .	60.35	34.05	1.12	0.01	1.22
7. Chitradurga .	40.52	47.15	1.19	0.01	4.50
8. Dakshin Kannad	31.61	27.17	4.60	0.02	11.65
9. Dharwad .	28.68	59.87	0.50	0.02	3.79
10. Gulbarga .	25.82	66.02	0.98	1.14	1.58
11. Hassan .	63.86	28.30	2.27	0.01	2.35
12. Kodagu .	36.36	26.50	15.55	0.09	1.75
13. Kolar .	51.91	36.44	4.25	0.11	2.21
14. Mandya .	54.90	36.78	2.63	..	2.39
15. Mysore .	39.17	41.07	8.91	0.01	2.16
16. Raichur .	29.29	60.85	0.62	0.01	4.29
17. Shimoga .	37.02	50.96	1.18	0.04	2.80
18. Tumkur .	39.51	49.67	1.89	0.01	4.64
19. Uttar Kannad .	38.99	34.94	6.35	1.08	2.29

When we look at the Marginal Workers, we find a large representation in the agricultural sector, than in other sectors.

Bangalore, Kodagu, Dakshin Kannad, Kolar, Mysore and Uttar Kannad, shows indications of their involvement in the sector of 'Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting'. Dakshin Kannad still is the stronghold in as far as Household Industry is concerned. In non-household industry also, it tops. Uttar Kannad and Bangalore districts fare well in "Trade & Commerce",

9.4(a)

among the categories in the Districts

in the categories					Districts	
V(b)	VI	VII	VIII	IX		
7	8	9	10	11	1	
7.12	1.83	4.02	0.72	5.07	Bangalore	1.
1.59	0.21	1.48	0.14	0.80	Belgaume	2.
2.67	0.65	3.40	0.50	3.08	Bellary	3.
1.71	0.14	1.11	0.18	1.17	Bidar	4.
1.90	0.24	1.58	0.08	0.71	Bijapur	5.
1.15	0.10	1.09	0.11	0.80	Chikmagalur	6.
2.03	0.24	2.05	0.18	2.13	Chitradurga	7.
13.81	0.81	4.94	0.81	4.58	Dakshin Kannad	8.
3.24	0.40	2.09	0.29	1.21	Dharwad	9.
1.12	0.74	1.08	0.11	1.41	Gulbarga	10.
0.89	0.34	1.18	0.05	0.75	Hassan	11.
1.82	1.59	3.06	0.47	2.82	Kodagu	12.
1.65	0.13	1.79	0.19	1.32	Kolar	13.
0.97	0.21	1.24	0.09	0.79	Mandya	14.
3.15	0.60	2.22	0.52	2.19	Mysore	15.
1.80	0.21	1.48	0.08	1.37	Raichur	16.
2.40	1.87	1.90	0.24	1.59	Shimoga	17.
1.94	0.17	1.17	0.07	0.93	Tumkur	18.
3.53	1.11	7.72	0.81	3.18	Uttar Kannad	19.

whereas, Dakshin Kannad and Bangalore districts do well in "Other Services" sector.

Thus, in 'Marginal Work' category also, the State is more concentrated in Agricultural Sector and other sectors have poor representation. What emerges out of this is that Karnataka is mainly an agricultural State followed by 'Non-Household Industry', 'Other Services' and 'Trade and Commerce' sectors in that order.

For a beautiful exposition of the important activities carried out in each district, one may refer to "Portrait of Population - Karnataka - 1971 Census". The picture does not seem to change very much in the economic front even in the 1981 Census. We have to wait and see in the recent developments in the field of science and technology what changes would occur in the 1991 Census figures.

Distribution of workers in rural, urban areas

Table 9.5 below presents the distribution of main/marginal workers in Rural/Urban areas:

TABLE 9.5
Distribution of Main Workers and Marginal Workers between Rural and Urban Areas

Category	Proportion of Main Workers (in per cent) in		Proportion of Marginal Workers (in per cent) in	
	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas
I Cultivators	95.58	4.42	98.00	2.00
ii Agricultural Labour	92.45	7.55	96.14	3.86
III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	89.49	10.51	94.74	5.26
IV Mining and Quarrying	59.65	40.35	90.40	9.60
V(a) Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in Household Industry	65.78	34.22	64.12	35.88
V(b) Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in Non-Household Industry	31.54	68.46	52.24	47.76
VI Construction	43.03	56.97	44.41	55.59
VII Trade and Commerce	31.92	68.08	61.96	38.04
VIII Transport, Storage and Communications	25.28	74.72	36.12	63.88
IX Other Services	35.36	64.64	55.26	44.74
TOTAL	76.48	23.52	92.62	7.38

We observe that whether it be Main or Marginal Work more than 90% of the Cultivators or Agricultural Labourers are in rural areas only. Hardly, less than 7% are in urban areas. Similar is the case in as far as 'Live Stock, Forestry, Fishing and

Hunting' is concerned. In 'Mining and Quarrying', rural area is dominant, but urban area is trying to catch up with it. In "Household Industry" rural areas have more workers than urban areas. In "Non-Household Industry" the picture is reversed. In 'Construction' activities urban area dominates but rural area is not far behind. Urban area dominates predominantly in 'Trade and Commerce', 'Transport', 'Storage and Communications' and 'Other Services'. But, when we look at the 'Marginal Workers' about 62% in Trade and Commerce Sector are in rural areas and 64% in 'Household Industry' are in rural areas. In all other fields, urban area dominates. Three sectors in which a rural-urban balance may soon be struck are 'Non-household industry', 'Construction' and 'Other Services' sectors.

Table 9.6 below presents the distribution of 100 workers in each of the Rural/Urban areas for the industrial categories already mentioned.

TABLE 9.6
Proportion (in per cent) of Main and Marginal Workers in the Rural and Urban Areas by Category

Category	Proportion (in per cent) of Main Workers in		Proportion (in per cent) of Marginal Workers in	
	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas
I	2	3	4	5
I Cultivators	47.81	7.18	40.81	10.48
II Agricultural Labour	32.37	8.60	49.57	24.99
III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	4.46	1.70	2.65	1.85
IV Mining and Quarrying	0.41	0.91	0.16	0.21
V(a) Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in Household Industry	3.53	5.97	2.50	17.55
V(b) Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in Non-Household Industry	3.32	23.43	1.54	17.63
VI Construction	1.13	4.85	0.25	3.92
VII Trade and Commerce	2.73	18.96	1.41	10.89
VIII Transport, Storage and Communications	0.87	8.34	0.10	2.23
IX Other Services	3.37	20.06	1.01	10.25
TOTAL	100	100	100	100

Amongst main workers in rural areas 48% are engaged as cultivators, 32% as agricultural labourers, around 3% each in "Livestock, Equestrian, Fishing and Hunting", "Household Industry", "Non-Household Industry". "Trade and Commerce" and "Other Services", while in urban areas, 23% are in "Non-household Industry", 20% in "Other Services" and 19% in "Trade and Commerce" sectors. The rural-urban set up can be easily seen from this. Hardly 16% are engaged in agricultural activities in urban areas.

Amongst Marginal Workers, in rural areas, again agricultural activities top the list, whereas, in urban areas 35% in agricultural activities, 35% in 'Household and Non-household Industries', 10% each in 'Trade and Commerce' and 'Other Services'. For the first time, urban areas show up an eight per cent in 'Main activity, against 'Transport, Storage and Communication'. Thus the distribution fits well with what one can expect.

Workers by age-groups

We had seen earlier, that a large number of persons are dependents, and only a small number of persons are workers. But we do not know how many 'children', 'aged' and other persons work. For convenience these people are grouped under the three broad age-groups "0-14", "15-59" and "60 + ". This information is printed in Table 9.7 below.

TABLE
Proportion (in per cent) of population in broad age-groups

Type of Workers	Age-Groups	All Areas			Rural Areas		
		Total Population	Males	females	Total Population	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Main Workers	0-14	6.58	8.27	4.87	7.97	9.90	6.02
	15-59	59.16	86.04	30.52	63.97	90.72	36.23
	60+	35.10	58.95	11.51	38.55	63.96	12.98
	All Areas	36.76	53.90	18.95	39.54	56.41	22.28
Marginal Workers	0-14	1.13	0.47	1.79	1.47	0.58	2.31
	15-59	5.33	0.83	10.13	7.09	0.88	13.53
	60+	2.54	0.98	4.08	3.08	1.04	5.13
	All Areas	3.48	0.70	6.38	4.54	0.77	8.39

We see amongst 'Main Workers', about 6% are children. 60% are in 15-59 age-group and about 35% are aged. About 8% of male children and 4% of female children are working. It is mainly in 'Rural areas' that as many as 8% of the children are workers. About 86% of males in 15-59 age-group and 59% in 60+ age-group are workers. About 90% in rural areas and 76% in urban areas are male workers in 15-59 age-group. About 64% in rural areas and 44% in urban areas are aged male workers.

It is only rural areas does one find as many as 36% females in 15-59 age-group as workers. Female employment (about 10%) in urban areas is still far from reality. Amongst 'Marginal Workers' (about 3% only), 4% are in rural and less than 1% in urban areas. It is the females in 15-59 age group who return themselves as engaged in 'Marginal Activity' and they are mainly from rural areas.

Non-Workers

As already stated all those who worked even for a day were covered under the broad category of workers. Similarly, all those who did not work even for a day were categorised as non-workers. Again, even amongst Main Activity, a person could be very well a non-worker, but may be having a marginal activity. Say, for example, a student may be doing some part time

9.7

who are Main and Marginal Workers

Total Popula- tion	Urban Areas		Age- Groups	Type of Workers
	Male	Females		
9	10	11	2	1
2.90	3.98	1.79	0-14	Main Workers
48.22	75.55	16.95	15-59	
24.68	43.27	7.23	60+	
29.92	47.88	10.53	All Areas	
0.21	0.17	0.24	0-14	Marginal Workers
1.34	0.71	2.05	15-59	
0.90	0.79	1.01	60+	
0.89	0.51	1.29	All Areas	

during his leisure time; a housewife may be working in a household industry in her free time and so on. Thus, when we speak of non-workers, we will have to consider two types of non-workers as main activity (1) totally or wholly non-workers and (2) mainly non-workers having marginal activities.

Table 9.8 below presents the distribution of Totally Non-Workers and Non-Workers with marginal activities.

TABLE 9.8
Distribution of Non-workers and Marginal Workers by type of activity

Type of Non-worker	Non-workers		Marginal Workers	
	Number	Percentage proportion to total Non-workers	Number	Percentage proportion to total Marginal workers
1. Household duties	6,250,112	28.16	1,191,343	92.11
2. Students	5,629,903	25.37	24,540	1.90
3. Dependents and infants	9,881,692	44.53	20,806	1.61
4. Retired, Rentiers and Independent means	203,717	0.92	4,477	0.35
5. Beggars, Vagrants, etc.	41,196	0.19	1,223	0.09
6. Inmates of Penal, Mental and Charitable Institutions	9,872	0.04	135	0.01
7. Others	175,396	0.79	50,842	3.93
	22,191,890	100	1,293,366	100

TABLE
Marginal Workers by broad category

Category of Main Activity	Category				
	Total	I	II	III	IV
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Students	24,540	13,542	5,601	788	8
2. Household Duties	1,191,343	462,714	587,964	29,419	1,893
3. Other Marginal workers	26,641	10,413	8,197	1,397	29
4. Others	50,842	12,277	15,882	1,944	151
	1,293,366	498,946	617,644	33,548	2,072

Thus, of the 37,135,714 persons in Karnataka, 36.76% are main workers, 3.48% are Marginal Workers and 59.76% are non-workers. Of the 22,191,890 (55.10%) non-working persons, 8,591,904 are males and 13,599,983 are females. Among males 44.59% and amongst females 66.56% are non-workers. There are 1,293,366 marginal workers and they constitute 3.82% of the total population. Of these 131,715 are males and 1,161,651 are females. They constitute 0.71% and 7.03% respectively to total male/female population.

In Table 9.8 we see the percentage distribution on non-workers and marginal workers. We observe amongst non-workers, a majority are 'Dependents and Infants' and they constitute 44.53% of non-workers. Next in the order comes 'Household Duties' constituting 28.16% and Students constitute 25.37%. 'Retired, Rentiers and persons with income from independent means' constitute only 1% of non-workers. 'Beggars, vagrants etc..' clubbed together with 'Inmates of Institution' does not constitute even 0.3%, while 'Other non-workers' constitute 0.8%. All these people do not have any other activity. If we have a look at the marginal workers, we observe that it is made up from 2% of students, 92% of 'household duties', 2% of dependents and 3% of "Other non-workers" (Those are all main activities). Marginal workers are found mainly in the "Agricultural Sector", "Industrial Sector", "Trade and Commerce" and "Other Services" sector.

9.8(a)

cross classified by Main activity

Category						Category of Main Activity
V(a)	V(b)	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
6	7	8	9	10	11	1
636	1,045	44	1,115	70	1,690	1. Students
43,415	26,858	3,608	20,031	1,500	13,943	2. Household Duties
765	1,809	395	1,572	326	1,745	3. Other Marginal workers
1,865	5,523	2,691	4,995	1,437	4,476	4. Others
46,681	35,235	6,739	27,313	3,333	21,854	

CHAPTER X

FERTILITY

We have so far read about the people, how many are they, whether they can read and write, whether they are workers or not, migrants or not and a host of other questions. We also learnt the pace with which they are growing. As already stated this growth depends on births, deaths, in-migration and out-migration. In this chapter we concentrate on the component of birth.

It looks very simple to say that one can get information on all the births. There is an act known as 'Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969', which was enacted in the Parliament in 1969. All the births and deaths occurring in the country are expected to be registered and it is the duty of the parents, relatives or friends to get the event registered. All those births registered within 7 days of occurrence would entitle for the issue of a certificate free of cost as an incentive. But inspite of all the cares taken, half the births that occur in the country go unregistered. Such a simple event, in the happiness of the parents goes unregistered. Under such circumstances, there is no other way, but to collect information through Censuses or surveys. In the Census that was held in the year 1981, a question was asked of every currently married woman, 'Any child born alive during last one year'? If the answer was yes, one had to write the number of children born in bracket against yes, if more than one child was born. Although, this question is asked for currently married women only, yet, the age-specific rates will be always calculated for all women. By fertility we mean the actual number of children born alive to a woman during her reproduction period. This period is between the age of 15--49 years of age. However, in exceptional cases, it may happen that even those who are aged below 15 years as well as those who are aged 49 years and above, but, such events would result in negligible proportion when measured against the number of women in those age-groups.

Fertility is always measured in relation to a woman as it is she who undergoes the risk of bearing children, by the number of children born alive in the last one year, for each age of currently married woman. But, they are grouped under 5 years age-intervals commencing from age 15 and ending with age 49. If the data is presented for currently married women only then it is

referred to as marital fertility and when it is referred to all women it is referred to as simply fertility. When the number of children born alive in the last one year is divided by the number of women in a particular age group, the result is known as Age-specific fertility rate (A.S.F.R.). If it is for currently married women only, it is known as 'Age Specific Marital Fertility Rate' (A.S.M.F.R.). Thus,

$$\text{ASFR} = \frac{\text{No. of children born alive in the last one year to women aged } x \text{ to } x + 5}{\text{No. of women in age } x \text{ to } x + 5}$$

$$\text{ASMFR} = \frac{\text{No. of children born alive in the last one year to currently married women aged } x \text{ to } x + 5}{\text{No. of currently married women aged } x \text{ to } x + 5}$$

These rates are generally expressed per 1000 women and hence multiplied by 1000.

The age specific fertility rate and age specific marital fertility rates for Karnataka are presented in table 10.1 and 10.2 respectively.

TABLE 10.1
Age specific Fertility Rate — Karnataka

Religion	Age-group	Age Specific Fertility Rate		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
All Religions (Karnataka)	15-19	52	58	37
	20-24	151	165	123
	25-29	145	155	122
	30-34	99	107	80
	35-39	63	69	48
	40-44	30	33	20
	45-49	13	14	9
	5 F.R	89	95	73
	TFR	2.8	3.0	2.2

TABLE 10.2

Age specific Marital Fertility Rate — Karnataka

Religion	Age-group	Age Specific Marital Fertility Rate		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
All Religions (Karnataka)	15-19	143	145	136
	20-24	192	198	176
	25-29	156	165	137
	30-34	107	115	87
	35-39	69	76	52
	40-44	35	39	24
	45-49	16	18	12
	GMFR	116	121	102
	TMFR	3.6	3.8	3.1

Age-specific fertility rates can be thought of representing the experience of a women commencing from the 15th year and as she travels upto the 49th year of age. At various ages she is expected to give birth to as many children as are indicated against each age-group. Since, it looks absurd to say 143 children are born, it is always multiplied by 1,000 and thus, 143 children are born to 1,000 women in that age-group seems to be meaningful expression. If we total up these age-specific rates multiply the result by 5 and divide by 1,000, one gets a figure which is known as Total Fertility Rate (TFR), Total Marital Fertility Rate (TMFR). Thus, for Karnataka, TFR is 2.8/3.0/2.2 for Total/Rural/Urban areas respectively. What this says, on the average, under current (existing) conditions, a rural woman would give birth to 3 children and an urban woman would give birth to 2 children in her fertile period of 35 years. If we look at TMFR we get the rates of 3.6/3.8/3.1 for Total/Rural/Urban areas respectively. This says that on the average a woman who would be married (i.e., one whose husband is alive) throughout the period of 15-49 years of age, would give birth to 4 children if she is a rural woman and 3 children if she is an urban woman. But unfortunately, it is not true that this will be the exact experience of a woman as she passes through the ages 15 to 49. In each age-group there are different number of women and they did not simultaneously start experiencing from their 15th year onwards, child birth. In other words, if we start with a Cohort of 1,000 women and watch their

experiences of child birth right from age 15 to age 49 and tabulate them, then such a fertility table would be more appropriate than the present ones. But, since such an experience is spread over time and at different points of time, it will not be possible to record the Cohort Age-specific fertility rate in any one time survey. Of course, one can get an idea of TFR by asking women as to how many children were ever born alive to them upto the date of survey. From age 49 onwards, if these are tabulated by single year ages of women such as 50, 51, 52,....., it would give past history of fertility 35 years ago and beyond. Upto age 45 it would give the incomplete picture of fertility. The average children even born alive to women in 45-49 age-group would speak of the total fertility. But, this does not represent the current fertility. The conditions may be fluctuating from year to year. People may adopt family planning to limit the size of their family. You might have read earlier, that average household size is around 5.5 persons. In these days, it would be difficult to run such a big family. Let alone the family, it is difficult task for the country to tackle multiple problems some of which have already been mentioned in earlier chapters. However, one may observe that TMFR will be always higher than TFR as TMFR depends only on currently married women, whereas TFR depends on all women whether married or not. TFR indicates the level of fertility also.

It may happen that the TFR may be different for different populations. Are we to construe that the TFR of a population A is greater (or less) than that of a population B? If TFR (A) is greater than TFR (B), then we may say that population 'A' has higher fertility than population 'B' and so on. Not only the level, but the pattern of fertility is also important. This pattern depends on a fertility is also important. This pattern depends on a age at marriage and the family planning methods adopted by a woman. Age at marriage means age at effective marriage, i.e., the day from which the couples started living together as husband and wife. Aspects of family planning is a very wide topic and is beyond the scope of this portrait. However, one point is worth mentioning. Soon injectible contraceptives (depoprovera) which would last for three months and "Levonorgestrel pill" which can be inserted in a crescent shape under the forearm would last long for five years, would be very popular in the Indian context.

There is another general measure, which in the absence of details mentioned above, would indicate the crude level of fertility. It is known as 'General Fertility' (GFR) and is defined as,

$$\text{GFR} = \frac{\text{No. of live births in the last year.}}{\text{No. of women in the (15-49) age-group}}$$

and this is usually multiplied by 1,000. Thus from Table 10.1, GFR is 89 for total, 95 for rural and 73 for urban areas. This in other words says that on the average 95 children for 1,000 rural women, 73 children for every 1,000 urban women and 89 children for both the areas combined for 1,000 women would be born. To compare to G.F.R. between two places, one has to standardise the GFR's as these two population may differ in age structure.

There are other measures of fertility viz., Gross Reproduction Rate (G.R.R.) and Net Reproduction Rate (N.R.R.). So far, we discussed all the births whether male or female put together. But the number of male babies born will usually be in excess to the number of female babies born in a year. The ratio of the two is usually called Sex-ratio at birth and it rallies around 105 males to 100 female babies. If we, for a moment concentrate only on female births and calculate ASFR (for female births) and sum them up and multiply by 5, we get G.R.R. However, it may be noted that in none of the measures mentioned above we have given consideration to the exposure of the mother to the risk of dying while giving birth to a child. If we allow for this factor with a suitable female life table, and carry out procedures similar to finding TFR one would get Net Reproduction Rate (NRR). GRR will be similar to the population growth rate whereas, NRR will be much smaller than GRR.

The population goal of our country is to achieve an NRR of value 1 by 2001 A.D. By this we mean, a woman will give birth to only one female child by 2001 A.D. Because, as already stated, it is only the female who has the risk of child bearing and thus our concentration would be only on the number of female children born to a woman. Once we achieve such a status and maintain it for sufficiently long time, it would ease the population explosion to some extent. Achieving our NRR of value 1 would not solve our problem totally, as when the

population base is already large, mortality is decreasing and expectation of life at birth is increasing, takes something like 40 to 60 years to reach stationary position (i.e., when births and deaths cancel each other so that there is no change in the size of the population). To achieve an NRR of 1 by 2001 A.D. itself is a Herculean task, and even when this is achieved, one can breath freely around 2061 A.D. or 2070 A.D.

TABLE 10.2(a)

Mean and Median age at marriage of currently married females by districts,
1981

Sl. No.	State/District	Mean age at Marriage			Median age at Marriage		
		T	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
KARNATAKA		16.9	16.6	17.6	16.5	16.1	17.3
1. Bangalore		17.6	16.9	18.1	17.4	16.5	17.9
2. Belgaum		16.3	16.0	17.3	15.8	15.5	17.1
3. Bellary		16.6	16.4	17.1	16.2	15.9	16.8
4. Bidar		15.7	15.5	16.4	15.2	15.1	15.8
5. Bijapur		15.8	15.7	16.4	15.4	15.3	16.0
6. Chikmagalur		18.2	18.2	18.0	18.2	18.2	17.9
7. Chitradurga		17.0	16.8	17.4	16.6	16.4	17.2
8. Dakshin Kannad		18.5	18.3	19.0	18.5	18.4	18.9
9. Dharwad		16.9	16.6	17.5	16.6	16.3	17.3
10. Gulbarga		15.8	15.5	16.8	15.3	15.1	16.3
11. Hassan		17.9	17.8	18.0	17.7	17.7	18.0
12. Kodagu		19.2	19.3	18.6	19.1	19.2	18.5
13. Kolar		17.4	17.3	17.7	17.1	17.0	17.6
14. Mandya		16.0	16.0	16.3	15.5	15.5	15.8
15. Mysore		16.2	15.9	17.2	15.7	15.4	16.8
16. Raichur		16.0	15.9	16.7	15.6	15.5	16.3
17. Shimoga		17.3	17.2	17.6	17.1	16.9	17.4
18. Tumkur		17.0	16.9	17.4	16.5	16.4	17.1
19. Uttar Kannad		17.8	17.6	18.3	17.6	17.4	18.1

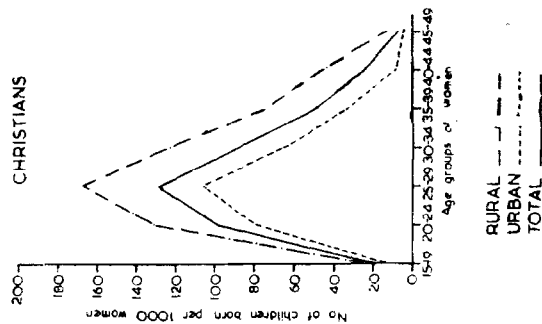
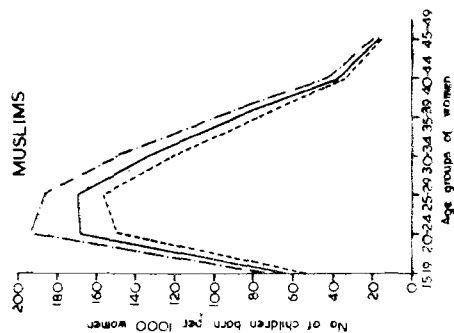
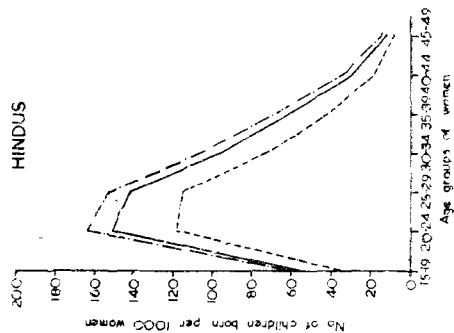
The problem with India is that by tradition girls marry at a very young age and due to age old customs obliged to raise children at the earliest. These days legislative measures have been enforced to fix the age at marriage as 18 for girls and 21 for boys. It is illegal to marry early. Failure to comply this may attract punishments. Child marriage is thus being put out. People are being educated by video media that due to biological reasons those aged below the prescribed ages are not physically, mentally ready to take up the responsibilities of parenthood. The female age at marriage as revealed from Census of India 1981, for Karnataka is presented in the statement on page 117. It may be noted that there is no substantial difference between Rural or Urban areas of the state in as far as mean age at marriage at the state level is concerned. It is around 17 years of age. Rural areas of Bidar, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Mysore and Raichur districts are the main pockets of early marriage.

Now, we may look at the fertility by Religions, Table 10.3, 10.4 and 10.5 present the ASFR, GFR and TFR for Hindus, Muslims and Christians respectively. At the outset it may be observed that the TFR is 2.7 for Hindus, 3.3 for Muslims and 2.0 for Christians. In rural areas, TFR is 3.0 for Hindus, 3.8 for Muslims and 2.8 for Christians. Similarly, in urban areas, TFR is 2.0 for Hindus, 3.0 for Muslims and 1.5 for Christians. This indicates that amongst the three, Christians have the lowest fertility. Hindus are in the middle and Muslims have the highest fertility. While most of the children are born between 20-29 age-group both amongst Hindus and Muslims, the peak is in 25-29 age-group amongst Muslims. While the ASFR reduce slowly as the age increases amongst Hindus and Muslims, it is very rapid amongst Christians. Incidentally, if one refers to 'Infant Mortality Rate' Muslims have the lowest IMR and the highest fertility; Hindus have highest IMR and middle fertility.

The tables discussed so far could be plotted as a graph sheet and the resulting curve is known as 'Fertility Curve'. The same have been presented alongside. One may see the negatively skewed nature of the curve (the maximum number of babies born in earlier years) and the steep descent in later ages. These indicate early marriages, early child birth and a great potential danger as still a large part of reproduction period is kept open, unless by some means or the other excess population growth has to be checked.

KARNATAKA

AGE SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES



KARNATAKA

AGE SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES AND AGE SPECIFIC MARITAL FERTILITY RATES

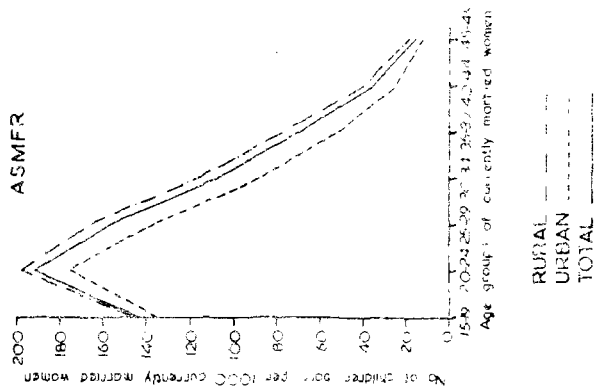
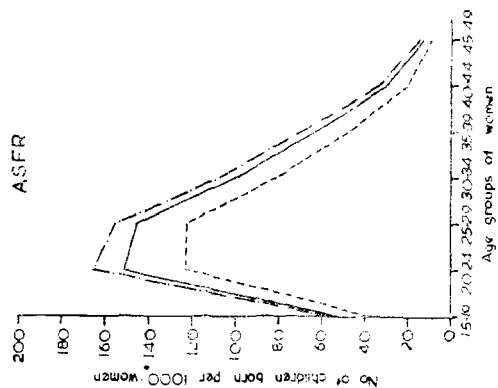


TABLE 10.3
Age specific Fertility Rate — Hindus

Religion	Age-group	Total	Rural	Urban
Hindus	15-19	52	58	35
	20-24	151	164	118
	25-29	142	153	115
	30-34	96	104	72
	35-39	61	67	42
	40-44	29	32	18
	45-49	12	14	8
	GFR	87	94	68
	TFR	2.7	3.0	2.0

TABLE 10.4
Age specific Fertility Rate — Muslims

Religion	Age-group	Total	Rural	Urban
Muslims	15-19	59	70	50
	20-24	168	193	149
	25-29	169	186	156
	30-34	133	148	120
	35-39	86	97	77
	40-44	37	42	33
	45-49	17	19	15
	GFR	106	119	95
	TFR	3.3	3.8	3.0

TABLE 10.5
Age specific Fertility Rate — Christians

Religion	Age-group	Total	Rural	Urban
Christians	15-19	17	19	13
	20-24	98	130	80
	25-29	129	167	105
	30-34	87	123	62
	35-39	49	74	31
	40-44	24	45	8
	45-49	7	11	4
	GFR	64	84	50
	TFR	2.0	2.8	1.5

CHAPTER XI

MIGRATION

What is Migration

In simple terms, migration is the movement of population from one place to another place. Migration is as old as man himself. The tendency to migrate is an inborn nature in human beings. Not only human beings but even among animals, birds, etc., this nature is inherent. From time immemorial, man has been moving from place to place for various reasons. This may be in search of food, water and shelter. This was so in the beginning of the history of man. Later on, when he began to settle in one place, the tendency still continued for various reasons. History is full of such movements. These movements were caused due to famine and wars. Later on the migration changed. These are due to marriages and education which are sociological in character. Unlike some Northern States, Karnataka has not had any significant migration due to political reasons. Since migration results in the redistribution of population, its study assumes great importance in the analysis of demographic data.

In modern times the migration is mostly due to searching for employment and labour. People move to a place where additional facilities and more opportunities are available from a place where they are absent. These facilities may be economic, social or political. The absence of such facilities at the original place is a repelling force called 'Push factors'. The presence of these factors may be termed as "Pull factors". Movement of people may be between rural areas or urban areas or vice versa.

Internal Migration

Internal migration means any movement within political boundaries of a nation which results in a change of usual place of residence. It may be inter-district migration or inter-state migration. It may also be international migration. When a person moves out from his place of usual residence or birth to another village/town, which is within the district of enumeration, he/she is termed as an intra-district migrant. A person who in the

course of migration crosses the boundary of the district of enumeration but remains within the State of enumeration, is termed as an inter-district migrant. If the movement of the person is within the State, it would be intra-State migration. But if the movement is between States it would be regarded as Inter-State migration. In 1981 Census, the data on internal migration have been collected using birth place and last residence concept. The movement of population between countries also could occur. This is termed as international migration.

In Census an attempt is made to study the various movements of population. Upto and including 1961 Census, these movements were related to a person's birth place. But later thinking was that these should be related to a person's place of last residence and a study of it is more relevant. Besides, the migration statistics on place of birth concept have certain obvious limitation, the important ones are as under:

- (i) There is no differentiation between short casual visitors and stay due to cultural, social and health reasons and the persons who migrate to settle at the place of enumeration.
- (ii) Counting of children born at the places other than these where parents are normally residing due to cultural reasons disturbs artificially the migration count at the place of enumeration.
- (iii) A migrant who returns to the place of birth between two census counts is not counted as a migrant to any place. So in 1971 and 1981 Censuses, the data were tabulated extensively with reference to the place of last residence and not to birth place, except in case of one Table D-I which is related to birth and affords comparability with 1971 and 1961 Census data.

The scope of the data on migration was thus enhanced in 1971 and 1981 Censuses by including in the census questionnaire, in addition to place of birth, a question on place of last residence.

Migration by place of Birth

As stated earlier, migration in census had been reckoned till 1961 by the place of birth. Table 11.1 below gives the distribution of population by place of birth:

TABLE 11.1
Distribution of population by place of birth

Birth Place		Popula- tion	Percen- tage po- pulation by birth place	Percen- tage to total mig- rants
1		2	3	4
Total Population		37,135,714	100.00	11,692,322 (100.00)
A.	Born in India	37,101,628	99.91	99.71
I	Born within the State of Enumera- tion	35,470,769	95.52	85.76
1.	Born in place of enumeration	25,443,391	68.51	..
2.	Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration	7,235,499	19.48	61.88
3.	Born in other districts of the State	2,791,879	7.52	23.88
II	States/Union Territories in India beyond the State of Enumeration	1,630,857	4.39	13.95
	Andhra Pradesh	494,172	1.33	4.23
	Assam	901	N	0.01
	Bihar	5,455	0.01	0.05
	Gujarat	12,155	0.03	0.10
	Haryana	1,905	0.01	0.02
	Himachal Pradesh	1,959	0.01	0.02
	Jammu & Kashmir	1,067	N	0.01
	Kerala	240,199	0.65	2.05
	Madhya Pradesh	4,568	0.01	0.04
	Maharashtra	287,740	0.77	2.46
	Manipur	254	N	N
	Meghalaya	219	N	N
	Nagaland	31	N	N
	Orissa	2,805	0.01	0.02
	Punjab	4,199	0.01	0.04

TABLE 11.1 - *concl'd.*

	1	2	3	4
Rajasthan	31,994	0.09	0.27	
Sikkim	726	N	0.01	
Tamil Nadu	503,117	1.35	4.30	
Tripura	121	N	N	
Uttar Pradesh	14,511	0.04	0.12	
West Bengal	6,738	0.02	0.06	
Union Territories				
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	174	N	N	
Arunachal Pradesh	132	N	N	
Chandigarh	290	N	N	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5	N	N	
Delhi	4,763	0.01	0.04	
Goa, Daman & Diu	8,961	0.02	0.08	
Lakshadweep	34	N	N	
Mizoram	20	N	N	
Pondicherry	1,640	N	N	
B. Born in other countries	33,875	0.09	0.29	
C. Unclassified	209	N	N	

It can be seen from the above statement that out of a population of 37 millions enumerated in Karnataka State, 99.91% are born within the country and 0.09% are born outside India. Nearly 95.54% of the total population returned in the State are born within the State. Of these, 68.51% are born at the place of enumeration while 19.48% are from places within the same district and 7.52% from other districts of enumeration. Thus the major migration is only within the district. This is largely caused by migration due to marriage and also by the custom under which the wives usually move to their parents homes for delivery of their children later moving back to their husband's homes.

Immigrants to Karnataka from other States

Tamil Nadu contributes the largest proportion of the immigrants being 1.35% from that State. The next largest proportion of 1.33% is from Andhra Pradesh followed by Maharashtra

State with 0.77% and Kerala with 0.65%. Thus, 4.10% of the immigrants into the Karnataka State are from neighbouring States. The contribution from the Northern States is only marginal, the largest being 0.09% from Rajasthan.

We can see from Table 11.2 below that out of the total population of 37 millions in the State, 68.52% are at the place of their birth (locally born) and have scarcely moved out.

TABLE 11.2
Distribution of Persons Born at place of Enumeration

	Total	Rural	Urban
Persons	68.52	70.97	62.47
Males	77.64	82.88	65.05
Females	59.04	58.78	59.68

Thus in the State, 77.64% of the males and 59.04% of the females are at the place of their birth. This indicates that a quite a large proportion of the total population is immobile. It is interesting to notice that the degree of migration is less among males than among females. There is generally greater migration among females. In the rural areas, 70.97% of the population is at the place of their birth; 82.88% of rural males and 58.78% of the urban females have been enumerated at the place of their birth. The greater degree of migration among females is due to the custom of bride moving to the place where her husband lives. Marriage results in a large number of females moving out of their place of birth.

The proportion of immobile or locally born population is given in Table 11.3 below:

TABLE 11.3
Proportion of locally born persons in State and Districts

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
KARNATAKA STATE	68.51	70.97	62.47
1. Bangalore	66.58	74.53	62.22
2. Belgaum	66.26	68.15	59.78

TABLE 11.3—*concl'd.*

	1	2	3	4
3. Bellary		68.86	71.68	63.13
4. Bidar		73.40	73.90	71.10
5. Bijapur		66.48	67.91	61.99
6. Chikmagalur		62.14	63.75	54.53
7. Chitradurga		70.76	74.68	57.99
8. Dakshin Kannad		70.88	71.77	63.14
9. Dharwad		65.20	66.45	62.89
10. Gulbarga		71.13	72.26	67.32
11. Hassan		68.74	71.11	54.94
12. Kodagu		56.81	58.64	46.80
13. Kolar		73.81	75.37	68.43
14. Mandya		73.59	76.11	59.87
15. Mysore		73.53	75.86	67.35
16. Raichur		67.47	67.87	65.79
17. Shimoga		64.11	66.97	55.86
18. Tumkur		72.32	74.47	58.85
19. Uttar Kannad		61.72	64.00	55.01

Generally the locally born population accounts for a major portion of the Total, Rural and Urban population of the State. The rural areas in general have higher proportion of immobile population than in urban areas which mainly is due to agro based occupational structure. Kodagu district has the lowest proportion of locally born persons in all the areas and in fact urban population has shown a higher mobility with its only 46.80% of locally born persons. In rural areas of the State, Mysore district has the highest proportion of immobile population.

Impact of migration on growth rate of population

Population growth within a country is the result of the balance of births and deaths and that of migration between one region and another. The flow of migrants are affected by social and economic conditions. This has considerable influence on the labour market, housing, health, education and welfare.

The census data on migration has its own limitations. It provides the number of persons who are enumerated at their place of birth but this does not necessarily represent those who

have never moved out of this place at all. This would include those that may have migrated but later returned to their place of birth. The inter-censal migration is not recorded.

In the previous paragraphs we had a glimpse on the magnitude of migration. Measured from the place of birth, the magnitude will be larger. But, when viewed from the place of last residence, the magnitude could be either larger or smaller than that from the place of birth, depending on circumstances.

Migration may influence the growth rate in many ways. It may be labour oriented, or due to marriage migration or due to shift in family settlements or for education. The growth of a population is the outcome of births, deaths, in-migrants and out-migrants. If the sum total of these components adds to a large positive value it means the population is growing and one may calculate the rate at which it is growing. The difference attributable to births and deaths is known as "Natural Increase". If there is no migration, "Natural Increase" is the only factor responsible for change in population size. If there is migration, the difference between in-migrants and out-migrants is known as 'Net migration'. The 'Net migration' may be positive or negative. If it is positive it adds to the population size. If it is negative it deducts from the population. The problem is that of age-distribution of migrants. In the case of marriage migration, females aged 15-49 move to their husbands houses after their marriage. If this is on a large scale, not only there is an increase in the population size due to their migration but also the children that are going to be born to them can also increase the population size. Specially so, if these women are of a high fertility ones. Thus, marriage migration can doubly act on the growth of a population.

Similarly, a large number of males in the 15-59 age group, known as labour force may migrate into a particular place in search of job. This may create a little chaos in the labour market. But, once they settle, they bring in their families and beget children and so on. Thus, this can also directly influence the growth in population size.

Young children, specifically, female ones, who migrate along-with their parents, would influence the growth of the population when they are of reproductive age.

Summarising, the effect of migration on growth of population, would tend to increase the population if the 'Net migration' is positive and decrease if the 'Net migration' is negative. In otherwords, if the in-migrants exceed the out-migrants, population would increase and *vice-versa*. Experts are of the opinion that in the case of Karnataka, 'net migration' is negative and hence the effect of migration on growth rate of Karnataka as a whole is insignificant. However, it should be cautioned that this should be applied *mutatis-mutandis* to urban areas of the State.

Migrants by place of last residence

Earlier we have seen that migration data was collected with reference to place of birth.

Questions on last residence were introduced for the first time in 1971 Census and continued in 1981 Census. Except one Table (D-I) all the other tables have been prepared on the basis of last residence concept. These Tables have been printed and published in Part II-D Migration Tables—Karnataka. The reader may refer to these tables for more details. The migration data helps us to study the short term migration specially the Rural/Urban migration as a result of developmental planning. We can see from the following Table 11.4 the movement of population from Rural to Rural, Rural to Urban, Urban to Rural and Urban to Urban areas.

TABLE 11.4

Movement of population between Rural and Urban areas of the State

Place of last residence	Males enumerated in			Females enumerated in		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rural	1,951,249 (45.50)	1,096,490 (25.57)	3,047,739 (71.07)	4,922,739 (64.80)	1,171,879 (15.43)	6,094,779 (80.23)
Urban	376,703 (8.78)	863,932 (20.15)	1,240,635 (28.93)	571,677 (7.52)	930,736 (22.25)	1,502,413 (19.77)
Total	(54.28)	(45.72)	(100.00)	(72.32)	(27.68)	(100.00)

We notice that 54% of the total male migrants move to rural areas whereas this percentage moves upto 72% for females. On the other hand, 28% of the female migrants move to urban areas as against 46% for males. We observe that the movement of males is more than that of females to urban areas where more job opportunities and educational facilities are available. Females move mainly in connection with the family and other social reasons rather than for employment. If we compare this movement within rural areas, females move less from urban to rural than males (8.78% males and 7.52% females). The reason for this higher mobility among males may be seasonal migration of males/contract jobs. The other reasons may be the students moving to urban areas for education.

The following table 11.5 gives the reasons for migration in respect of migrants from within and outside the State with reference to the last residence.

TABLE 11.5
Reasons for Migration

Reasons for migration	Males	Female
Total migrants	4,302,854	7,607,392
Employment	1,367,895	299,236
Education	310,236	114,545
Family moved	1,185,155	1,433,494
Marriage	96,657	4,617,021
Others	1,342,911	1,143,096

The reasons for migration from place of last residence were ascertained from each migrant for the first time in 1981 Census under 5 categories viz., employment, education, family moved, marriage and others. A person is said to have moved for employment if he was in search of a job or hoping to get a job or might have moved to take up a job or moved because of transfer or promotion. A person might have moved for educational purposes or moved alongwith the family etc. We can see from the above Table among males a majority of the migration is due to employment. Among females the migration is due to marriage in the majority of the cases.

CHAPTER XII

SUMMING UP

“CENSUS MEANS COUNTING OF HEADS” goes a saying. If it were to be true things would have been far more simplified than the sophisticated method of collecting data on various Socio-Economic-Demographic characteristics of an individual. This ‘Portrait of Population’ attempted to present some important aspects and information about our State, its people and their activities, in the previous Chapters.

Let us take quick look at the salient features once again. The population of Karnataka as on the sunrise of 1st March 1981 was 37,135,714 of which 18,922,627 (50.96%) persons were males and 18,213,087 (49.04%) persons were females. Number of persons living in Rural areas was 26,406,108 (71.11%) and number living in Urban areas was 10,729,606 (28.89%). This population when compared with the population of 29,299,014 during 1971 Census, implies a growth rate of 26.75%. The total area of the State is 191,791 Km² and it works out to be that there are 194 persons per square kilometre. There are 963 females for every 1,000 males. About 38% of the population can read and write in some language or the other while hardly 31% can read and write in rural areas, 57% in urban areas can read and write in one language or the other. There were 6,263,687 houses and 6,402,107 households were living in them. This means that households have to share the houses.

Nearly 40% of the population are below the age of 15 years and 7% of the population are aged 60 years and above. The remaining 53% fall in 15-59 years age-group and depend on various facts of life to derive their livelihood and that of their dependents. 37% of the population are workers according to Main activity of which 53.90% are male workers and 18.95% are female workers. About 14% are cultivators, 10% are Agricultural Labourers, hardly 1% are engaged in household industry and the others account for 11.35%. Nearly 60% of the population are non-workers.

86% of the population are Hindus, 11% are Muslims and 2% are Christians. All other religions put together do not account for even 1%. 15% of the population are Scheduled Castes and 5% are Scheduled Tribes.

There are 281 towns in 1981 Census as against 245 towns in 1971 Census. There were 17 Cities in 1981 as compared to 12 Cities in 1971. The urban population accounted for 29% to total population in 1981 as compared to 24% during 1971 Census. Bangalore City Urban Agglomeration had a fantastic growth rate of 76% over the last decade.

Experts are of the opinion that migration is not affecting the population of Karnataka.

With these salient features, by now, the reader might have grasped the gravity of population problems. The growing population carries alongwith it multi-dimensional problems such as employment, education, welfare measures, child labour, protection, law and order, transportation, housing, recreation, health and many more problems. Of these immediate focus is on arresting the population growth by limiting the family size, so that, not only the nation but also one's own family can live happily with available resources. It is hoped that this portrait would help the reader appreciate the hard problems that are facing the country and lend a helping hand at easing atleast one of the important hazards by way of controlled population.

APPENDIX

List of Towns in Karnataka State— 1981 Census

Sl. No.	Name of District & class of Town	Name of Town	Popula- tion
1	2	3	4
1.	BANGALORE . . .	Bangalore Urban Agglomeration . . .	2,921,757
	Class I	(a) Bangalore (C) & Bangalore Development Authority . . .	2,628,59
		(b) H.A. Sanitary Board . . .	49,050
		(c) Devarajivanahalli . . .	37,285
		(d) I.T.I. Notified Area (Duravaninagar) . . .	28,303
		(e) Yelahanka	23,695
		(f) B.E.L. Township . . .	20,218
		(g) Baiyyappanahalli Manavartikaval	19,955
		(h) Krishnarajapura . . .	18,182
		(i) H.A.L. Township . . .	15,718
		(j) Kalagondahalli . . .	15,443
		(k) Hebbal	13,170
		(l) Kengeri	12,950
		(m) Kadenahalli (includes Ramamurthy Nagar) . . .	10,515
		(n) H.M.T. Township . . .	9,660
		(o) Lingarajapura . . .	8,561
		(p) Jalahalli (Excluding Area under Bangalore (C) B.E.L. Township and H.M.T. Township) . . .	8,102
		(q) H.M.T. Watch Factory Township	2,351
	Class II	Channapatna	50,725
	Class III	Doddaballapura	47,168
		Ramanagaram	44,005
		Kanakapura	30,161

APPENDIX—Contd.

1	2	3	4
	Class IV	Anekal	19,267
		Magadi	17,623
		Hoskote	17,538
		Vijayapura	17,212
		Devanahalli	15,192
		Nelamangala	12,574
	Class V	Nil	
	Class VI	Nil	
2	BELGAUM		
	Class I	Belgaum Urban Agglomeration	300,372
		(a) Belgaum	274,430
		(b) Belgaum Cantonment	25,942
	Class II	Nil	
	Class III	Gokak	42,496
		Nippani	41,783
		Ramdurg	27,555
		Athani	27,549
		Bailhongal	26,465
		Saudatti Yellamma	26,404
		Sankeshwar	24,018
		Chikodi	22,789
		Konnur	20,252
	Class IV	Kudachi	18,491
		Mudalgi	17,812
		Hukkeri	15,545
		Sadalgi	13,91
		Khanapur	12,513
		Gokak Falls	11,587
	Class V	Raibag	9,635
		Sambre	6,309
		Londa	5,932
	Class VI	Nil	

APPENDIX—Contd.

1	2	3	4
3	BELLARY		
	Class I	Bellary	201,579
		Hospet Urban Agglomeration	115,351
		(a) Hospet	96,861
		(b) Amaravati	18,490
	Class II	Nil	
	Class III	Harapanahalli	27,308
		Kampli	27,110
		Siraguppa	23,350
	Class IV	Sandur	17,698
		Kamalapur	17,474
		Kotturu	15,445
		Tekkalkore	14,754
		Kudligi	13,981
		Hadagali	13,724
	Class V	Nil	
	Class VI	Donimalai Township	4,386
4	BIDAR		
	Class I	Nil	
	Class II	Bidar	78,856
	Class III	Basavakalyan	33,298
		Humnabad	21,829
	Class IV	Bhalki	18,827
		Chitaguppa	16,635
	Class V	Aurad	7,971
	Class VI	Nil	
5	BIJAPUR		
	Class I	Bijapur	47,313
	Class II	Bagalkot	67,858
		Rabkavi — Banahatti	51,693
	Class III	Jamkhandi	38,542
		Ilkal	36,058
		Guledgudda	29,262
		Mudhol	21,356

APPENDIX—Contd.

1	2	3	4
	Class IV	Terdal	19,083
		Basavana Bagevadi	18,872
		Talikota	18,336
		Mahalingapura	17,809
		Indi	17,767
		Sindgi	15,811
		Badami	15,023
		Muddebihal	14,962
		Hungund	14,550
		Kerur	13,196
		Bilgi	10,047
	Class V	Nil	
	Class VI	Nil	
6	CHIKMAGALUR		
	Class I	Nil	
	Class II	Chikmagalur	60,582
	Class III	Tarikere	23,929
	Class IV	Kadur	19,406
	Class V	Birur	18,081
		Kudremukh Mines Area	7,972
		Ajjampur	7,693
		Mudigere	7,083
		Narasimharajapura	6,102
	Class VI	Koppa	4,759
		Sringeri	4,272
7.	CHITRADURGA		
	Class I	Davangere	196,621
	Class II	Chitradurga	74,580
		Harihar	52,334
	Class III	Hiriyur	25,151
		Challakere	25,043
	Class IV	Hosadurga	12,380

APPENDIX—Contd.

1	2	3	4
Class V	.	Holalkere	9,809
		Jagalur	9,742
		Molakalmuru	7,441
Class VI	.	Mayakonda	4,642
8. DAKSHIN KANNAD			
Class I	.	Mangalore Urban Agglomeration	306,078
		(a) Mangalore	193,699
		(b) Ullal	25,508
		(c) Padavu	18,618
		(d) Kankanadi	11,520
		(e) Someshwar	11,031
		(f) Derebail	10,220
		(g) Peramunnuru	7,469
		(h) Kotevara	7,289
		(i) Alape	7,032
		(j) New Mangalore Port	6,945
		(k) Kavuru	6,747
Class II	.	Nil	
Class III	.	Udupi	33,413
		Bantval	31,378
		Coondapur	28,315
		Suratkal	25,998
		Karkal	20,713
		Puttur	20,103
Class IV	.	Malpe	17,985
		Bainduru	14,071
		Mudbidri	13,575
		Saligram	13,228
		Mulki	12,098
		Gangoli	11,957
		Sulya	10,394
Class V	.	Badaga - Bettu - 76	8,333
		Tonse West	8,306
		Belthangadi	5,668
Class VI	.	Nil	

APPENDIX- Contd.

1	2	3	4
9. DHARWAD			
Class I	.	Hubli-Dharwad	527,108
	.	Gadag-Betigere	117,368
Class II	.	Ranibennur	58,118
Class III	.	Haveri	36,368
	.	Lakshmeswar	25,444
	.	Savanur	25,043
	.	Nargund	23,531
	.	Gajendragad	20,226
Class IV	.	Annigeri	18,614
	.	Byadagi	17,935
	.	Hangal	17,089
	.	Ron	16,363
	.	Navalgund	15,758
	.	Shiggaon	14,985
	.	Mulgund	14,535
	.	Kundgol	14,325
	.	Naregal	14,183
	.	Mundargi	13,617
	.	Shirahatti	13,307
	.	Alnavar	13,196
Class IV	.	Kalguppi	11,035
	.	Hirekerur	10,270
Class V	.	Nil	
Class VI	.	Nil	
10 GULBARGA			
Class I	.	Gulbarga	221,325
Class II	.	Nil	
Class III	.	Yadgir	40,569
	.	Shahabad	38,807
	.	Aland	26,435
	.	Shorapur	25,595

APPENDIX—Contd.

1	2	3	4
	Class IV	Chitapur	18,322
		Wadi	18,092
		Shahapur	17,891
		Sedam	15,823
		Gurmatkal	11,616
		Afzalpur	10,588
		Chincholi	10,434
	Class V	Shahabad ACC	8,509
		Jevargi	8,293
	Class VI	Wadi ACC	3,343
11	HASSAN		
	Class I	Nil	
	Class II	Hassan	71,534
	Class III	Arsikere	25,351
		Holenarsipura	20,219
	Class IV	Channarayapatna	16,297
		Belur	13,590
		Sakaleshpur	12,025
		Arkalgud	11,069
	Class V	Konanur	6,931
		Banavar	6,601
		Shravana Belagola	5,441
		Gorur	5,237
	Class VI	Alur	4,177
12	KODAGU		
	Class I	Nil	
	Class II	Nil	
	Class III	Madikeri	24,724
	Class IV	Virajpet	11,676
	Class V	Kushalnagar	6,936
		Somvarpet	6,936
		Gonikoppal	5,391

APPENDIX -Contd.

1	2	3	4
	Class VI	Kudmangalur Ponnampet Sanivar Sante Kodlipet Suntikoppa	4,522 4,367 2,691 2,254 2,166
13	KOLAR		
	Class I	Kolar Gold Fields Urban Agglomeration (a) Kolar Gold Fields (b) Robertsonpet (c) B.E.M.L. Nagar	144,385 77,679 61,099 5,607
	Class II	Kolar	65,834
	Class III	Chikballapur Chintamani Mulbagal Bangarpet Sidlaghatta	40,096 39,208 26,762 22,570 22,490
	Class IV	Gauribidanur Malur Srinivasapur	24,618 15,093 12,433
	Class V	Bagepalli Gudibanda Manchenahalli	7,923 6,419 5,880
14	MANDYA		
	Class I	Mandya	100,285
	Class II	Nil	
	Class III	Malavalli	25,114
	Class IV	Shrirangapatna Maddur Pandāvapura Krishnarajpet Nagamangala	18,137 17,402 14,164 12,800 11,084

APPENDIX—Contd.

1	2	3	4
	Class V . . .	Belakavadi	6,396
		Hongahalli	6,247
		Belluru	5,438
	Class VI . . .	Melukote	2,958
15	MYSORE		
	Class I . . .	Mysore Urban Agglomeration	479,081
		Mysore (C)	441,754
	Class II . . .	Nil	
	Class III . . .	Chamarajnagar-Ramasamudram(M)	40,422
		Hunsur (M)	27,727
		Kollegal (M)	36,109
		Nanjangud (M)	34,939
	Class IV . . .	Gundlupet (M)	19,965
		Krishnarajanagara (M)	18,860
		Piriyapatna (M)	10,039
		Bannur (M)	15,108
	Class V . . .	Heggadadevana Kote (M)	6,153
		Sargur (M)	7,544
		T. Narasipur (M)	8,910
		Yelandur (M)	6,710
	Class VI . . .	Nil	
16	RAICHUR		
	Class I . . .	Raichur (M)	124,762
	Class II . . .	Gangavathi (M)	58,735
	Class III . . .	Koppal (M)	35,975
		Manvi (M)	21,345
		Sindhur (M)	25,875
	Class IV . . .	Devadurga (M)	11,935
		Kushtagi (M)	11,781
		Lingsugur (M)	16,878
		Mudgal (M)	11,458

APPENDIX—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4
	Class V	Munirabad Project Area (SA)	7,471
		Hatti Gold Mines (NAC)	9,962
		Yelburga (M)	7,551
	Class VI	Nil	
17	SHIMOGA		
	Class I	Bhadravati Urban Agglomeration	130,606
		Shimoga (M)	151,783
	Class II	Bhadravathi (M)	53,551
		Bhadravati New Town (NAC)	77,055
	Class III	Sagar (M)	35,648
		Shikaripur (M)	22,485
	Class IV	Channagiri (M)	11,869
		Honnali (M)	10,942
		Jog Falls (NAC)	16,276
		Siralkoppa (M)	10,518
		Tirthahalli (M)	12,174
	Class V	Nyamati (M)	7,669
		Soraba (M)	6,686
	Class VI	Hosanagara (M)	4,561
		Kumsi (M)	4,963
18	TUMKUR		
	Class I	Tumkur (M)	108,670
	Class II	Nil	
	Class III	Sira (M)	27,665
		Tiptur (M)	30,468
	Class IV	Chikkanayakanahalli (M)	15,596
		Gubbi (M)	11,667
		Kuniga ¹ (M)	18,076
		Madhugiri (M)	18,082
		Pavagada (M)	14,435
	Class V	Koratagere (M)	8,085
		Y.N. Hosakote (M)	7,508
		Turuvekere (M)	8,988
	Class VI	Adityapatna (M)	3,044

APPENDIX—*Concl'd.*

1	2	3	4
19	UTTAR KANNAD		
	Class I . . .	Nil	
	Class II . . .	Nil	
	Class III . . .	Bhatkal (M)	25,665
		Dandeli (M)	47,625
		Karwar (M)	47,210
		Kumta	23,385
		Sirsi (M)	38,907
	Class IV . . .	Ankola (M)	12,153
		Haliyal (M)	15,655
		Honavar (M)	15,124
		Mundgod (M)	10,332
		Siddapur (M)	11,289
		Yellapur (M)	11,792
	Class V . . .	Ambikanagar (SA)	7,734
	Class VI . . .	Ganeshgudi (SA)	4,922